REGD. NO. B. 1065

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The Bombay Chronicle

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SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

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VOL. XXII NO. 74 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

WILL CITY FATHERS RESPOND TO CRY OF HUNGER?

Corporation Has Power To Check Starvation

Open Letter To Mayor And Councillors

Unemployment Is Great Menace To Public Health

"We agree that primarily it is for the State to protect its citizens against unemployment, but, if the State will not do its obvious duty, it becomes incumbent on the Municipality to adopt measures to fight Unemployment and also to rouse the State to a realization of its obvious duty," says the Open Letter issued by the Bombay Section of the Congress Socialist Group to the Mayor and Municipal Councillors.

TO-DAY'S DEBATE

The Corporation will debate to-day (Thursday) on the resolution tabled by Mr. K. F. Nariman and Miss Maniben Kara on the unemployment problem and the measures that the Corporation should take to alleviate the distress of thousands of Bombay's citizens who are rendered idle for no fault of their own.

CORPORATION HAS POWER

The Open Letter further says:—

"The Municipality has certainly power under Section 63 (k) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act to take measures to safeguard the public safety, health and convenience. The starvation of such a large number of the citizens affects not only public safety and health, but also something much more than mere convenience, viz., the very right to existence of thousands of citizens and their dependants.

IN NAME OF HUMANITY

"The public interest, public health and safety, nay, the barest humanity demands that the City Fathers shall supply the bare necessities of life for those of Bombay's inhabitants who, though willing to work, can be provided with none."

The following open letter has been addressed to the Mayor and Cororators of Bombay by the Congress Socialist Group of Bombay:—

Gentlemen,

You are meeting to-day to consider the question of Unemployment.

We feel that you might have done so long ago, but it is better late than never. We hope your meeting will terminate with something more tangible than the appointment of a Committee which will sleep over the matter while thousands starve. We hope also that the Corporation will not be led away by the specious arguments that may be advanced by the champions of vested interests. If the Corporation does not want itself to be stigmatized as callous and indifferent to the miseries of a large section of its citizens, it must tackle this question with all earnestness.

You might ask: "What can the Corporation do?" The causes of unemployment are inherent in the capitalist regime and the Corporation can do little to remove them but it can, if it means to, effectively check the miseries of unemployment.

Under the present system of anarchic production and cut-throat competition the only consideration with the industrialists are the profits they can pocket. Sweating and exploitation of half-starved human beings has become so common that it is regarded as natural. In times of "prosperity" the worker continues to be starved and when depression comes, he is thrown on the streets. In our country, where the States does not recognise its elementary duty of providing either work or maintenance in its place, the exploitation of workers goes on unchecked. We are sure that if there were some provisions for Unemployment Relief to which the employers had to contribute, the tendency to throw workers on the streets would to a certain extent be checked.

We agree that primarily it is for the State to protect its citizens against unemployment but if the State will not do its obvious duty it becomes incumbent on the Municipality to adopt measures to fight Unemployment and also to rouse the State to a realisation of its obvious duty.

Apart from the large number of unemployed in the textile industry, there are others also unemployed in Bombay. If we take into consideration their dependents even at a modest estimate, the number of persons involved would be somewhere near two lakhs.

WANTED IMMEDIATE STEPS.

We suggest that the Corporation should take immediate steps to relieve the distress. The Corporation should also call upon the Government to recognise its responsibility in the matter and offer to contribute towards the burden of a scheme of Unemployment Insurance. The Municipality has certainly power under section 63 (k) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act to take measures to safeguard the public safety, health and convenience. The starvation of such a large number of the citizens affects not only public safety and health but also something much more than mere convenience, viz., the very right to existence of thousands of citizens and their dependents.

The public interest, public health and safety, nay, the barest humanity demands that the City Fathers shall supply the bare necessities of life for those of Bombay's inhabitants who, though willing to work, can be provided with none.

We expect the Corporation to recognise and live up to its obligations.

We are, Gentlemen,
Yours fraternally,
"THE CONGRESS SOCIALIST GROUP",
(Bombay Section).
Bombay, 29th March 1934.

MEMORIAL TO MAYOR

In the course of a memorial to the Mayor of Bombay the Unemployed Workers' League say:—

The unemployed have suffered long in patience. Now their patience is exhausted. They waited and waited for things to improve for better times to turn up. The bitter experience of the last three years has taught them

(Continued on page 8).

DEATH FOR MURDER PLOT

Story Of Attempt On Life Of King Of Yugoslavia

(Special Cable)

BELGRADE, March 28.

Three men, accused of plotting to assassinate King Alexander of Yugoslavia on his recent visit to Zagreb, were sentenced to death this morning, making the number of death sentences pronounced by the defence of Realm Court in the last six weeks for crimes political terrorism, 8. The three men were arrested following a gun-battle in which a detective was killed. Oreb, one of the condemned, declared that he was to be paid £2,000 for the assassination.

PRODUCTION OF CHEAP SPIRIT

LONDON, March 28.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Fuller drew attention to the report with reference to the recent production of the cheap power-spirit from water hyacinth and asked whether the Government of India was interesting themselves in the subject.

Mr. Warrender, replying on behalf of Sir Samuel Hoare, said that he has not received any information from the Government of India and would see whether inquiries in this respect could be made.—Reuter.

ANGLO-DUTCH TRADE

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, March 28.

Major D. J. Colville, Secretary for Overseas Trade, announced in the House of Commons that, Government has decided to open trade negotiations shortly with Holland. Meanwhile, the "status quo" would be maintained on both the sides.

CANADIAN PREFERENCE FOR COLONIAL SUGAR

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, March 28.

The Colonial Office announces that in order to deal with the position which has arisen owing to the fall in the exchange value of the Canadian Dollar affecting the Canadian preference for colonial sugar, it is proposed, subject to the approval of Parliament, to reduce the general preference to colonial sugar to the old rate of 45 pence in order to restore the position so that the Canadian Preference will be slightly more valuable than the United Kingdom preference. The Colonial producers will be compensated for the reduction of general preference by the increase of the special quota preference from 1 shilling per cwt. on 3,00,000 tons of sugar to 3 shillings per cwt. on a fixed quantity of 3,60,000 tons.

The new scheme, if approved by Parliament, will come into effect on the introduction of the Budget and is intended to continue until 1937, subject to variations in the sugar prices.

American Millionaire In Patna

TO SEE MAHATMA

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, March 28.

Mr. W. T. Grant a prominent American businessman said to be a millionaire arrived here with his wife last night. They left for Muzaffarpur this morning to meet Mahatma Gandhi and see some parts of the devastated area.

Mr. Grant was the host of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and the late President Patel, during their stay in America.

STATUS OF DOMINION

New South African Bill Raises Question Of "Independence"

WHEN KING ACTS

He Should Do So Exclusively On Advice Of South African Ministers

CAPE TOWN, Mar. 28.

A conciliatory explanation of the reasons for the Status Bill was given by Mr. Pirow, Minister of Railways, at the second reading of the Assembly. He said the Bill provided that in South African matters the King should act exclusively on the advice of the South African Ministers. No new principles were involved with words "Sovereign independence" in the Bill. The Governor-General's power to dismiss Ministers was unchanged and South Africa had, at the Imperial Conference, subscribed to the principle that a Dominion was unable to alter the common British status of its nationals without agreement with all the Dominions.—Reuter's Special.

NEW POSTAL RATES

NEW DELHI, March 28.

Postage rates in respect of letters and book packets as embodied in the Finance Bill passed by the Legislative Assembly last night are:—

Letters for weight not exceeding half a tola, one anna; for weights exceeding half a tola but not exceeding two and half tolas one anna three pies; for every additional two and a half tolas or fraction thereof exceeding two and a half tolas one anna three pies.

Book Packets: For the first five tolas or fraction thereof, nine pies; for every additional five tolas or fraction thereof six pies.

These rates will come into effect from 1st April, 1934, on the Finance Bill being passed by the Council of State and receiving assent of the Governor-General-in-Council which are expected to occur by 31st March.—A.P.

On Wednesday the Three Papers Fund had reached the total of Rs. 2,04,600

Churchill Heartened By Party Vote On 'W.P.' Policy

Dwindling Majority Of National Government

Uproar In Tory Meeting: Lord Lloyd Shouted Down

LONDON, March 28.

The evidence of growing opposition to the Government policy in regard to the framing of the new constitution for India was afforded by the Delegates' Conference of the National Union of Conservatives and Unionist Association in London. The proposals have been formulated by the Government in the White Paper and closely examined before the Select Parliamentary Committee.

OPPONENTS' FEAR

The opponents of the proposals fear that the Party would be committed to Government's Indian policy without due regard to their objection to them in the present form.

WAIT FOR REPORT

A supporter of the Government policy to-day moved that no further resolutions on the subject of India should be considered until the Select Committee had published its report.

KEEP QUESTION OPEN.

The opponents who were led by Mr. Winston Churchill and Lord Lloyd moved an amendment to keep the question open for discussion.

MOTION DEFEATED

This was defeated by 419 to 314 votes, the minority being unexpectedly large.

Resolutions with reference to the White Paper proposals were the chief business before the meeting of the Central Council of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations in London largely attended by delegates from all parts of the country'

NEGATION OF DEMOCRACY'

Mr. Oliver Simmons, M.P., moved the first resolution proposing that no further resolution on the subject of India should be considered by the National Union until the Report of the Select Committee had been published. Mr. Simmons asserted that it was a negation of democracy to bring before the Conference time after time the old worn-out resolutions which ended in little success. Far from wanting to muzzle the Conference they were anxious to see that these continual resolutions should not prostitute their democratic proceedings.

MAIN JOB.

Mr. Marjorie Graves seconding, deprecated the unnecessary time devoted to sectional topics apart from Government's wide programme. The main job of the Conservative Party was to fight Socialism.

RIGHT & DUTY.

Viscount Fitzalan moved an amendment seeking to reaffirm the right and duty of the Conservative Party to discuss the Indian problem at any meeting of its constituent bodies that might desire. He described the resolution as "our old friend's muzzling order" which was most un-English and contrary to the traditions of the Party. They all agreed that some advance must be made towards self-Government in India, but the process should be more gradual. We should not rush towards what might prove a disaster.

ONLY EXCUSE.

Mr. Mitchell Banks, M.P., seconded the amendment. His statement that the Select Committee could not be regarded as an impartial Tribunal was greeted with cries of "No."

Lord Bingley said that the only excuse for raising a fresh debate would be if the critics of the White Paper were in a position to give new facts and an alternative plan, but hitherto they had not produced one.

UPROAR.

Lord Lloyd was received with mingled cheers and opposition shouts. He spoke about the vastness of the problem and added that yet they were told they were to be muzzled and pass on the real business. In consequence there was uproar. Lord Lloyd appealed to be allowed to finish his speech uninterrupted. He concluded with an appeal to the Party not to abandon lightly the great heritage.

DON'T EMBARRASS J.P.C.

On the arrival of Lord Halifax and Mr. Neville Chamberlain on the platform, they were greeted with applause.

Lord Bridgman supporting the resolution appealed to the meeting not to embarrass the members of the Select Committee by moving resolutions, which did not help but might prejudice them.

SOCIALIST MENACE.

Mr. Churchill was given a good reception. He said that he did not wish to mar the friendliness of the meeting and urged the Party to maintain a solid front against the Socialist menace. He denied the suggestion that the Indian

(Continued on Page 7)

TORIES ALARMED AT TRADE TALK DEADLOCK

Need For Adequate Steps To Meet Japanese Competition

LONDON, March 28.

The problem of Japanese competition was discussed by the delegate conference of the Central Council of the Conservative and Unionist Associations. A resolution was moved by Mr. J. R. Remer, Conservative Member for Macclesfield, expressing alarm at the failure of the Government to appreciate the urgent need for taking adequate steps to protect the cotton, silk, and artificial silk trades from the effects of unfair competition due to depreciated currencies, subsidies and low standards of life. Mr. Remer asserted that as a result of the growing sheep industry in Manchuria, Japan would soon be flooding our markets with wool. Following the ruling of the Chairman that the resolution was tantamunt to a vote of censure on the Government, no vote was taken.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

CLASH IN FYZABAD

NEW DELHI, March 28.

Sir Muhammed Yakub, Member of the Assembly, in a statement to the Press says he has received the following telegram from a pleader at Fyzabad:—"A riot over Bakrid sacrifice has occurred here. Hindus attacked Muslims, set fire to houses and demolished a Mosque at Ajodhya. The situation is serious. Eight Muslims have been killed."—A.P.

BEHIND PRISON BARS

ALLAHABAD, March 28.

Mrs. Pandit, sister of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, returned today from Calcutta after interviewing her brother in Alipore Jail. She says that the Pandit has lost five pounds since his entry into jail, but was looking fit and cheerful.

He is allowed to take some exercise, usually walking, for half an hour every morning and evening outside his own yard.

The Pandit feels the want of a fan and daily newspaper.—A.P.

KIDWAI NOT ON HUNGER-STRIKE

ALLAHABAD, March 28.

The news published in some papers that Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai who was detained in Raebareli Jail had gone on a hunger-strike is incorrect. He has since been transferred to Gorakhpur jail.—A.P.

MAHATMA'S CONCERN FOR OBEIDULLAH

MEERUT, March 28.

That Khan Obeidullah Khan's condition in Multan jail has immeasurably perturbed Mahatma Gandhi, transpires from his latest communication addressed from Patna to Ghulam Siddique of Meerut acknowledging the latter's letter of request to intervene in the matter to secure Obeidullah's release. Mahatma Gandhi is anxious to know every moment Obeidullah's condition.—A.P.

PEACEFUL ID IN MEERUT

MEERUT, March 28.

The reports of peaceful celebration of Id have been received from all parts of the District.—A. P

Mayor's Fund For Unemployment Relief

The following resolutions will be moved by Miss Maniben Kara and seconded by Mr. K. F. Nariman at the special meeting of the Corporation to-day (Thursday), at 4-30 B.T.:—

"1. That the Corporation view with great anxiety and alarm the growing unemployment in the City resulting in starvation, ill-health and high rate of mortality.

"2. That the Commissioner be requested to consider the advisability of absorbing as many unemployed in the City as possible in carrying out Municipal works.

"3. That His Worship the Mayor be requested to start Relief Fund for the relief of the unemployed and their families.

"4. That His Worship the Mayor be requested to forward a copy of the above resolution to the Government, with a request that a Joint Conference between the representatives of the Government and the Corporation be arranged to consider their demands, and to devise ways and means to remedy the grievances of the unemployed, to avert a serious menace to the health of the City."

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Rs. 110 Guaranteed Monthly Salary. Wanted District Managers in Bombay Presidency. Apply to:—Great Eastern Industrial A. I. I. Co., Ltd., 38, Mint Street, Madras. (2132).

Wanted Managers and Clerks on Rs. 50 and Rs. 30 P.M. respectively. For particulars apply to Hastings and Co., Kinari Bazar, Delhi. (2183).

Wanted.—A Deputy Health Officer for the Ahmedabad Municipality, on the grade of Rs. 250—25—450 plus Rs. 50 Conveyance Allowance. Only candidates possessing the Diploma of Public Health or those who have the degree of B.Hy. (Bom.) need apply. Preference will be given to those possessing the Diploma of Public Health. The appointment shall be on probation for a period of one year. Applications stating age, caste, qualifications, and previous experience, with copies of testimonials, if any, should reach the undersigned on or before the 16th April, 1934. (Sd.) I. R. Bhagat, Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality, Municipal Office, Ahmedabad, Dated, 27th March, 1934. (8172).

12. TO BE LET.

To let cheaply at "B" Anjirwadi, Mazgaon, Godowns, Workshops and land. Apply there Hariram Bhimji, Phone No. 40583. (2105).

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

To Let at Mahim Beach, excellent up-to-date flats, newly painted and decorated consisting of 2—3 Bed rooms, drawing, dining rooms, verandah, kitchen, servant's rooms, garage, up-to-date sanitation and English Baths installed. Rent ground floor Rs. 100, first floor Rs. 115 and second floor Rs. 125. For particulars apply to W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., Managers for the Trustees for the Debentureholders of Kastoorchand Mills, 12-14, Churchgate Street Fort, Bombay. (8097).

A commodious flat in Culliandas Buildings at Gowalia Tank Road to let. Apply on the premises. (2186)

WANTED A SEA-GOING LAUNCH

Wanted a second-hand sea-going launch for the Port of Moulmein for survey work in the Salween River. The dimensions of the launch should approximately be as follows:—

Length O.A.	— 114' — 0"
Length B.P.	— 108' — 0"
Breadth (Mld.)	— 22' — 0"
Depth (Mld)	— 10' — 0"
Max. draught	— 6' — 0"
Speed	— 12 —14 knots

For further particulars application should be made to the Port Officer, Moulmein.

PORT OFFICER.
Moulmein Moulmein.
The 7th March, 1934. 8103

45. DOCTORS & NURSES.

Wanted atonce a lady doctor M.B.B.S. or S.A.S., well versed in surgery for an indoor charitable female Dispensary to be started at Ludhiana, pay up to Rs. 300 according to qualifications. Apply stating qualifications and standing in the profession, up to 7th April, 1934, to Pundit Nathu Mal Tiwari, Bagh Khazanchian, Ludhiana. (2182).

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Manufacturing Chemists with proved specialities require financier with Rs. 25,000. Box No 2185, "Bombay Chronicle".

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana. Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale second-hand Livesey's Looms 56 of 54", 62 of 50" and 14 of 46". Can be seen in working order at Svadeshi Mills, Kurla. (8156)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
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3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices

NOTICE

THE BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Great Britain).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Share Certificate No. 23163 for fifty Shares bearing Distinctive Nos. 1858717 to 1858756 and 1613844 to 1613853 standing in the name of Khimji Nursey is reported lost. All persons having any lien, claim or interest in the same are requested to inform the Company within fifteen days from date after which the Company will issue duplicate Certificate for the said Shares.

LOCAL SECRETARY.
11, Bank Street, Fort,
Bombay, March 1934.

THE BRADBURY MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bradbury Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Nos. 1214 Outram Road, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of April, 1934, at 12 Noon (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To sanction the appointment of Messrs. Ramnarain Sons Limited, as Agents of the Company.

(2) To approve draft Agreement between the Company and Messrs. Ramnarain Sons Limited appointing the latter Agents of the Company, which will be submitted to the Meeting.

The draft of the proposed Agreement may be inspected by any Shareholder at the Registered Office of the Company during Office hours.

For THE BRADBURY MILLS LIMITED,
F. E. DINSHAW,
Director

"Currimbhoy House"
12-14, Outram Road, Fort,
Bombay, 28th March, 1934.
8171

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration limited to certain trust property standing in the name of Bai DAHIBAI, widow of Haridas Nathoo alias DAHIBAI H. NATHOO alias DAHIBAI TRIKAMJI alias DAHIBAI TRIKCAMJI, of Anjar in Cutch Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

MADHAVDAS SHAMJI, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Chandavadi, without the Fort, the sole beneficiary in respect of the said trust property. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twentieth day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty-four and in the twenty-fourth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

TAHIR ALI,

The 20th day of March, 1934.
Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
8175

Income Tax & Super Tax

Statutory Statement of Accounts Prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.

Telephone No. 22997.

B. L. THOSAR,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
495-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913
And
In the matter of the NEW MOFUSSIL CO., LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)
GOVINDJI MORARJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mint Road, within the Fort of Bombay.
.. Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for winding up of the abovenamed Company (In Voluntary Liquidation) by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 7th day of March, 1934, presented to the Court by the Petitioner abovenamed and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before this Hon'ble Court on the 16th day of April, 1934, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of the order for the winding up of the said Company (In Voluntary Liquidation) under the Indian Companies Act by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay should appear at the time of the hearing by himself or his Attorney or Counsel for that purpose and a copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of regulated charges for the same.

Dated this 7th day of March, 1934.

PAYNE & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
8168

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY No. 186 OF 1934.

Re: Messrs. JESINGLAL MANGALJI, a firm, carrying on business in Bombay, as Shroffs and Commission Agents at Dhanji Street, outside the Fort and Jesinglal Sankalchand and Mangalji Bechardas both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants residing at Dhanji Street outside the Fort, partners in the firm of Jesinglal Mangalji .. Debtors.
Ex parte: MAHASUKHLAL MANSUKHLAL .. Petitioning Creditor.

On the 23rd day of March, 1934, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor as an Insolvent.

Dated this 23rd day of March, 1934.

M. M. KOTHARE.
For Insolvency Registrar.
8173

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM BACK ROAD AND OPP. ANGRE-WADI.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for Mr. F. E. Dinshaw and Mr. Dinshaw, K. Daji, the Executors of the late Mr. Pooranmal Goolji Shinganee, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (TO-DAY) THURSDAY, the 29th inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

LOT No. 3.—ALL that piece of land with dwelling house at Girgaum Back Road, admeasuring about 551 sq. yards, bearing Municipal 'D' Ward No. 1301-(A), 1303-(2), Street Nos. 150, 152, 152-A and 1-A and bounded on the East by the Property of Narandas Thackersey Mulji; on the West by private passage and property of Manekbai, widow of Lalji Narotamdas, on the North by Girgaum Back Road, and on the South by the property of Amarchand Madhavji.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Executors of the late Mr. P. G. Shinganee, at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALES

CRAWFORD & Co..

BONAFIDE SALE

AUCTION SALE OF THE PROPERTY AND RIGHTS OF NAVIN SAROJ NATAK SAMAJ & SHREEKANT NATAK SAMAJ.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Laljee and Co., attorneys for Mr. Vallabhram Jeebhai Vyas and in exercise of the power reserved to him under the Deed of Sub-mortgage dated the 7th day of December 1933 between Jamnashankar Vallabhram Bhat and Vallabhram, Jeebhai Vyas and the Deed of Mortgage dated the 25th day of September, 1933, between Lalbhai Popatlal and Jamnashankar Vallabhram Bhat and on account and at the risk of the said Jamnashankar Vallabhram Bhat, Messrs Crawford and Co., will at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Friday, the 30th of March 1934 at the Bhangwady Theatre at Kalbadevi Road sell by public auction: (1) all the beneficial interest and goodwill in the dramatic concerns, viz., Navin Saroj Natak Samaj and Shreekant Natak Samaj, (2) all the copy rights, performing rights, publicity rights and other rights relating to the following dramas: viz, (a) Virnivat, (b) Antakiwir, (c) Rajlaxmi, (d) Lakhofulani, (e) Tarenhar, (f) Kanyadan and (g) Pushpahar or Danka Nishin, (3) all the dresses sceneries, settings, furniture and other paraphernalia in respect of the said dramas and (4) all the opera books relating to the aforesaid dramas.

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to

CRAWFORD & CO.

Messrs. VORA & Co..

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) 30th instant at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at CHOWPATTY SEA FACE, NEXT TO VIANELLI'S RESTAURANT of Dining, Drawing and Bed Room Furniture, Sofa cabinet, Wardrobes, Godrej safe and Chubb Safes, H.M.V. Gramophone, Singer Machine, Cottage Piano (S. Rose & Co.) Chandeliers, Musical Box, Tilting chesterfield and drawing room suits, Harmonium, Zunda Cabinet, Glassware, etc., on view.

VORA & CO.

COTTON

LATEST INFORMATION IS MONEY IT SELF

COTTON BUSINESS.—We transact cotton business on behalf of our clients through the E. I. C Association, Ltd., and the Mahajan Association. Our clients are remain in touch with all the latest information from all Foreign Markets which help them to cover their bargains profitably

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IT STARTS TO-DAY.

Most sensational show idea ever conceived by the miracle minds of Hollywood!
"42nd STREET"
Warner Bros.' mighty extravaganza with
14 GREAT STARS
50 FEATURED PERFORMERS • 200 DAZZLING BEAUTIES!

PLANS OPEN BOOK EARLY

4 Performances Only
WEDNESDAY April 4 & SATURDAY, April 7 at 9-45 p.m.
THURSDAY, 5th & TUESDAY, 10th at 6-15 p.m.
Indian Dance Recitals
by
MENAKA
LEILA SOKHEY.
And Her Corps de Ballet
Two Hours' Full Programme Includes
CLASSICAL INDIAN BALLET
Reserved Seats: Rs. 5-12 to Rs. 2-4
Unreserved Seats: Re. 1-2 and Annas 9.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Booking at the Theatre and at ROSE & CO.

N. Y. K. LINE
BOMBAY JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Genoa Maru	6785	20 Mar.	5 April
Toyama Maru	7090	30 Mar.	10 Apr.
Tottori Maru	5973	17 Apl.	27 Apl.
Nagato Maru	5901	25 Apr.	5 May
Tango Maru	6893	29 April	10 May

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Terukuni Maru	12000	31 Mar.
Hakusan Maru	10500	16 April

COLOMBO MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakone Maru	10500	11 April
Suwa Maru	10700	26 April

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Tatsuta Maru	17000	18 Apr.
Asama Maru	17000	9 May

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Heian Maru	11600	30 Apl.
Hikawa Maru	11600	21 May

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Telegrams: "YUSEN".

POONA RACING SEASON CURTAILED

Twelve Meetings To Be Held Instead Of Fourteen

The following are the dates for the Poona Racing season, which commences on August 4:—

POONA SUMMER MEETING:
(Four Days):
1st Day, Saturday, August 4.
2nd Day, Saturday, August 11.
3rd Day, Saturday, August 18.
4th Day, Saturday, August 25.

POONA RACES (Five days):
1st Day, Saturday, September 1.
2nd Day, Saturday September 12.
3rd Day, Wednesday Sept. 12.
4th Day, Saturday, September 15
5th Day, Saturday, September 22

AUTUMN MEETING (Three days):
1st Day, Saturday, September 29
2nd Day, Saturday, October 6.
3rd Day, Saturday, October 13.

ALLOTMENT OF STAKES

The allotment of Stakes is as follows:—

All horses: Rs. 62,000 and a cup value £100.
Horses in Class I: Rs. 32,750.
Horses in Classes I and II: Rs. 5,100.
Horses in Class II: Rs. 57,000.
Horses in Class III: Rs. 43,250.
Horses in Class IV: Rs. 15,300.
Horses 3 and 4 years old: Rs. 10,000.
Indian Horses: Rs. 29,350 and a cup Rs. 500.
Arabs, Class I: Rs. 22,600.
Arabs, Class I and II: Rs. 35,400.
Arabs, Class II: Rs. 10,200.
Arabs, all classes: Rs. 2,500.
Newly landed Arabs: Rs. 5,100.
Arabs 4, 5 and 6 years old: Rs. 9,500.
Arabs Class III: Rs. 30,400.

SOUTHERN STAR CHALLENGE CUP

The first of the four quarter-finals in the above tourney was played on Wednesday morning between G. V. K. Aiyer (Excelsior) and G. K. Subramaniam (Malabar Star) at Shivaji Park Grounds, Matunga (B. B.) and resulted in a win for the former. The scores were:—

G. V. Krishnan (Excelsior) beat G. K. Subramaniam (Malabar Star) 28—30, 29—20, 31—29.

OTHER FIXTURES

29|3|34 R. Sreenivasan vs. A. E. Mathews.
30|3|34 N. P. Krishnaiyer vs. M. S. Seetharam.
31|3|34 G. S Ramaswamy vs. S. H. Haran.

DRY WEATHER OVER COUNTRY

Poona, Mar 28

The weather has been dry all over country except for half an inch of rain at Palamcottah Fresh western disturbance is causing cloud along North-West Frontier and in Kashmir

FORECAST

Rainfall will extend in Baluchistan, North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir within 36 hours—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 28th March 1934

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.0.19 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.0 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.3 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.3 degrees 2.2(below normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 73.9 degrees 0.2 (above normal).
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 71 p.c.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S.E.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 185 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq 10).0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING.
Bombay, Mar. 28

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.5 deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.99 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.79 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha
O. S. K. Line

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Japan Via
SINGAPORE HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Yehime Maru	25th Mar	3rd Apr.
Argun ,,	26th ,,	8th ,,
Toho ,,	3rd April	8th ,,
Kaisho ,,	10th ,,	22nd ,,
Celebes ,,	23rd ,,	8th May
Altai ,,	4th May	16th ,,

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Mitra Returns To The Charge

"Constitutional Movements Suppressed In Name Of Terrorism"

The Assembly rose at 2 a. m. after passing the Finance Bill and adjourned till 11 Wednesday morning amidst cheers.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW DELHI, March 28.

An overworked president of an over worked Assembly had to hold all-night sitting in order to send the Finance Bill up to the long waiting Council Of State, but in spite of special appeals of Mr. Ranga Iyar and others for Brevity, there was a tendency to display virtues of loquacity.

STRAIN OF SPEECHES.

The strain of speeches was great, particularly on those who came on the sultry evening in English dinner suits, with stiff and shining collars and black ties. There were six non-official Indian members in such uncomfortable dress, and they easily took themselves to lobbies, and there discussed virtues of the 'dhoti.'

Certain attempts at post-prandial humour were attempted by some of the speakers, but the hour was too late for appreciation.

SCHUSTER DISAPPOINTED.

Sir George Schuster was a bit disappointed, as he could not address a "weary House." for long. So he spoke for 20 minutes, where he wished to take an hour. His idea of giving the verdict on his own achievements was modified, and he confined himself to making a remark that his work was modelled on British methods but did not have British motives behind it. He felt sure at least future history would give him credit if to-day the Government was unpopular.

Never before has assembly sat till 2 in morning. This record stands comparison with the old imperial council, which sat as late as this for enacting the Rowlatt Bill.

MITRA'S CHALLENGE

NEW DELHI, March 27.

Mr. S. C. Mitra took up the thread of his speech regarding Bengal which he began on the motion for consideration of the Finance Bill. After hearing Sir Harry Haig he had made further enquiries from Bengal and challenged Government to dispute any of his points. He maintained that troop marches during peaceful times were nothing short of terrorising the people into submission. All kinds of politcal, social or constitutional movements had been suppressed in the name of the suppression of terrorism by the bureaucratic Government dominated by alien officials devoid of statesmanship. He bore testimony to the British sense of justice and quoted the life of Lord Curzon who by stern measures against British troops saved the honour of women and children. The speaker held that it was on the rocks of that justice and fairplay that British administration was based and the present excesses by soldiers in Bengal were dangerous and would quickly undermine India's faith in British justice. He took exception to the remark made by Sir Harry Haig that the Bengali Badralog class indulged in political murder, which was their monopoly. He affirmed that it was the badralog Hindu officials in police and other services who protected Government at the risk of their lives.

Sir Haig here declared that no one had greater admiration for Hindu officers in Bengal who risked their lives to fight anarchists.

TREATMENT OF DETENUES.

Mr. Mitra continuing criticised the treatment of political prisoners. He quoted several instances of which he had heard from private sources in Dacca. He said that out of 2,000 convictions only one was placed in Class A and about ten in B, while the rest were placed in Class C. On the other hand he pointed out prisoners convicted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment for heinous crimes were given better treatment. In his opinion it was this kind of justice which bred ill-will against Government. He did not ask for any clemency or favour, but mere justice which obtained in every civilised country.

SCHUSTER SPEAKS.

Sir George Schuster claimed that the debate showed that his budget proposals were non-controversial and hoped that after Sir Abdur Rahim's remarks the house might be regarded as accepting their proposals about Bengal as beyond the range of controversy. Concludinf Sir George Schuster said: "This is the last debate on the Finance Bill that I shall have to handle in India. So many members felt that the Government of India would not be very enterprising in its methods of economic planning.

Well, sir, history has not yet passed its verdict on the rightness or wrongness of various methods tried by so many countries to deal with the present situation. It still remains to be proved whether the bold experiment of President Roosevelt is right and it still remains to be proved what the ultimate reaction to the plans of that kind may be. We have followed the less ambitious plans but yet just as carefully thought out.

"RIGHT FOR INDIA."

There was one sentence in Sir Abdur Rahim's speech which gave me certain amount of pain suggesting that we are under the influence of British motives. There is no member of this Government who looks at any question from any other point of view except what is right for India. (Applause.) If sometimes we have chosen the course which is harder and less popular, it is because we believe that British methods may in the long run prove better. We have kept our tradition sound and I venture to think that when Indians of future look back on history of all these years they will not be so critical as many are to-day of us, who have to steer sometimes the unpopular course of trying to follow the right principles and avoid quack remedies (Appsause).

CAPITATION AWARD.

Sir George Schuster replying to the debate said that he did not wish to keep longer a weary house. Referring to Sir Abdur Rahim's criticism of the Capitation Award Sir George Schuster emphasised that the award had gone against Indians on all points except one and the assessment made by His Majesty's Government in respect of this one point was reasonable. Referring to Mr. Mody's speech he said that Mr. Mody would have to substantiate the allegations made against the states. As for loss of revenues, Government was fully alive to the point that their attitude must be one of treating all interests fairly.

As regards smuggling active steps were being taken to minimise that danger. Sir George Schuster then made the announcement regarding the Port of Bombay.

BETTER SYSTEM NEEDED.

Sir George Schuster replying to Mr. B. Das's point that there should be a better system of taxation and agreed that the time had come when the relative reliance placed on various heads of taxations should be reviewed.

HEAVY RICE IMPORTS

Mr. Bajpai's Reply In Assembly

NEW DELHI, March 28.

Replying to the short notice question, by Diwan Bahadur Ramaswami Mudaliar, as to what specific steps the Government had taken in pursuance of the reply given in February 26 regarding the heavy importation of foreign rice into India, Mr. G. S. Bajpai intimated to the House that His Majesty's Government was in correspondence with the Government of France at Paris and Government of Indo-China at Saigon.

Mr. B. Sitaram Raju inquired if Government aware that 4,500 tons of rice carried by a Japanese steamer arrived at the port of Madras in March 21, and 38,000 tons of rice were imported from Siam during the past 3 months.

Mr. Bajpai stated that Government of India was in correspondence with the Madras Government, and was unable to assure the House at the present moment if complete stoppage of import of rice from foreign countries was possible.—United Press.

MR. RANGA IYER'S BILLS

Opinions From Bengal, S. India & Poona

NEW DELHI, March 28.

The first set of opinions received on Mr. Ranga Iyer's Temple Entry Bill and also on the Anti-Untouchability Bill is now available in the Library of the Council House for perusal, by the members of the Central Legislature. Opinions are mostly from South India, Bengal and Poona, and are largely hostile to both the measures.

In the normal case the Temple Entry Bill is to be taken into consideration in the autumn session of the Legislative Assembly in Simla.—A P.

DROWNING TRAGEDY AT JUBBULPORE

Soldier Loses Life In Attempt To Save Comrade

JUBBULPUR, March 28.

Lance Corporal Johnson 1st Battalion, Kings Regiment was drowned in an attempt to save his companion who had accidentally fallen in the Nerbudda river at the foot of the Marble Rocks Waterfall where the river is about 50 feet deep and a strong current rages. His body was found wedged in the rocks and was taken out with much difficulty. His companion and another soldier who had also jumped into the river after Johnson, were hescued by an Indian fisherman, who happened to be in the neighbourhood.—A. P.

BOMB NEAR POLICE QUARTERS

Two Boys Injured In Madubhani

PATNA, March 27.

A report from Madhubani, Darbhanga District, says that two boys while playing picked up a bomb near the police inspector's quarters.

Trying to handle it they dropped the bomb which exploded injuring both of them.

It is alleged that a slip of paper was found at the place containing revolutionary slogans.—A. P.

MAKING HINDI MORE POPULAR

NEW DELHI, March 27.

The All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan passed a resolution urging that a sum of Rs. 5,00,000 be set apart for propaganda with a view to making Hindi more popular. The Sammelan appealed to the public for contribution and appointed a sub-committee of 20 persons to carry on the work.

The open session of the Sammelan rejeced the recommendation of the Subjects Committee regarding the holding of the next annual session at Madras and decided to hold it at Indore.—A. P.

LADY BRABOURNE AT UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT

Lady Brabourne paid a visit to the University Settlement at Byculla on Tuesday evening.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

Schuster To Open It In Delhi On April 4

NEW DELHI, March 27.

Sir George Schuster, the Finance Member, will open the Economic Conference in New Delhi on April 4.

Mr. P. T. Rajan, the Development Minister, convened an informal conference to-day of the leading members of the Legislature, and the discussion is understood to have centred round the need for providing marketing facilities for rice and imposing restrictions on imports of foreign rice.

REPRESENTATIVES

Bengal will be represented by the Hon'ble Nawab Kazi Gholam Mohiuddin Faroqui, Minister of Agriculture and Industries, and Mr. H. P. V. Townsend, Rural Development Commissioner.

UNITED PROVINCES

The Hon'ble Mr. E. A. H. Blunt, Finance Member and Khan Bahadur Saiyid Abdul Hasan, Under Secretary, Revenue Department.

PUNJAB

The Hon'ble Sir Henry Craik, Finance Member, the Hon'ble Sir Jogindra Singh, Minister of Agriculture, Hon'ble Dr. Gokulchand Narang, Minister for Local Self-Government, Mr. D. J. M. Boyd, Financial Commissioner, (Revenue) and Mr. F. B Wace, Registrar, Co-operative Societies.

Burma:—Mr. I. G. Lloyd, Financial Commissioner.

Bihar and Orissa:—Mr. J. A. Hubback.

Central Provinces:—The Hon'ble Mr. E. Cordon, Finance Member, and Mr. D. C. Deshmukh Finanial Secretary.

N.W.F.P.:—Lt-Col. E W C Noel, Director of Agriculture and Mr. J. S. Thomson, Revenue and Divisional Commissioner.

Assam:—The Hon'ble Mr. A. J. Laine, Revenue Member.—A.P.

TIBETAN LADY WINS CASE

Doctor Ordered To Pay Maintenance

DARJEELING, March 27.

Mr. S. K. Gupta, Deputy Magistrate, delivered judgment yesterday in the case in which Lucy Lhamo, an educated Tibetan lady, filed a suit praying for orders on Dr. S. N. Chatterjee, lately of Darjeeling, to pay a regular maintenance allowance for her minor son. The doctor denied any responsibility on his part to maintain the child.

The Magistrate ordered the defendant to pay Rs. 30 a month for the maintenance of the child.

Mr. N. Sen appeared for the complainant and Mr. P. K. Majumdar with Messrs. S Sanyal and S. C. Gupta for the other party.—United Press.

TRAGEDIES IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, March 27.

Three tragedies are reported to have happened to-day, of which one poved fatal. In the first case a man slipped accidentally into a well near Tibbiya College and was drowned.

In another case one Abdul Qadar fell down from the top floor of his house and sustained serious injuries all over his body.

In the third case a young Muslim took a big doze of opium mistaking it for a medicine. The last named is lying in hospital in a precarious condition.—A. P.

MORE MEN RESUME WORK

Strike Situation In Sholapur Improves

SHOLAPUR, March 28.

All the five mills registered today a big rise of 1,500 over yesterday's. Total attendance today was about 8,800 and this represents nearly 40 per cent of the total normal attendance.

The situation is reported to be improving.

The police arrangements in the mill area and the city continue to be as before.—A.P.

BOMBAY & CRICKET CONTROL IN INDIA

Opposition To Proposed Change

KARACHI, March 27.

Mr. C B Rubie, President, Sind Cricket Association, addressing the Association's annual meeting this evening expressed his opposition to any proposal to change the control of cricket from Delhi to Bombay.

He said:—"You will remember that is the past Bombay definitely worked against the Board of control and you will further remember that they brought politics into the game there. This being so, I don't think it time for the control of the game to pass to Bombay, until we see signs of their pulling their weight and going wholehearted into the organization and control of the game in the country".

DO NOT GO TOGETHER.

Mr. Rubie continued:—"Politics and cricket do not go together and until the former is entirely eradicated from the latter, in my opinion, Bombay will have no claim to control the game in India. Moreover, Delhi is the capital city of the country, and although enthusiasm there may not be so great as it is Bombay, Delhi's claims are undoubtedly formost at present".

Mr Rubie spoke in praise of Mr Grant Govan and said that Mr Govan rendered Yeoman services to Indian Cricket, whose present position was largely the result of his efforts.

The meeting passed a resolution appreciating Mr Grant Govan's pioneer work for the furtherance of the game in the country.—A. P.

CINEMAS TO CLOSE FOR THREE WEEKS

AHMEDABAD, March 28.

The cinemas have now been closed fo three weeks. The meningitis epidemic shows no signs of abatement. Seven new cases were admitted to the Municipal Hospital yesterday, while one case has proved fatal.

The total number of cases in the hospital are 53. Several other cases ar undergoing treatment in th Civil Hospital. A P.

Mr. Govind Vasudeo Ghaisas from Bhiwndi sent, on behalf of Mr. Chintaman Gopal Pitkar from Gandevi a sum of Rs. 38-12-0 to Bab Rajendra Prasad's Earthquake Relief Fund on the 24th inst.

Ensuring Fair And Equal Competition

Government To Hold Inquiry Into Financial Position Of Bombay Port

NEW DELHI, March 28.

An inquiry into the financial condition of the port of Bombay with a view to enabling it to compete with other ports on a basis for fair and equal competition was announced by Sir George Schuster in the Legislative Assembly late on Tuesday night.

The Finance Member said: "Government recognise that the maintenance of the trade and financial stability of the port of Bombay are a matter of far more than local importance in which they have a very direct concern. They hav assured the Government of Bombay that they will do all that is in their power to ensure to the port of Bombay conditions of fair and equal competition with other ports and ability to hold its place in such conditions. They propose to institute an early inquiry into the financial position of the port of Bombay in order to determine what measures on their (the Government of India's) part may be necessary."—A. P.

ECHO OF BURMA REBELLION

Rebel Leader Sentenced To Transportation For Life

RANGOON, March 27.

An echo of the Burma rebellion was heard to-day, when agreeing with the assessors, the District and Sessions Judge of Insein sentenced Polat, described as one of the rebel leaders, to transportation for life on charges of waging war against His Majesty and conspiring to wage war under Sections 121 and 121-A, I P.C.—A P.

GOVT. URGED TO SUPPRESS GAMBLING

Calcutta Bodies Suggest Further Legislation

CALCUTTA, March 27.

Immediate steps for the suppression of speculative transactions in futures in jute and jute fabrics are urged in a memorial submitted to the Governor to-day by 13 representative bodies interested in the jute industry in Bengal.

The memorialits appeal for a speedy initiation of legislation for the purpose, as the existing provisions of the Gambling Act or the Penal Code are unable sufficiently to arm the authorities to control and suppress the growing evil.

The memorial also draws attention to the serious social evil resulting from the spread of speculation in jute futures, the Indian community being the worst sufferer as a number of unemployed attracted by the markets organised by such associations have been ruined.

The memorialists offer eight practical suggestions on the lines on which legislation should be framed.—A.P.

SECURITY DEMAND FROM KARACHI WEEKLY

KARACHI, March 28.

"Since I am convinced that your Paper is being used for unlawful purposes by giving place to articles devoted to Congress activities, and I know that you are intimately connected with one Ramchand who was convicted in connection with Congress Movement, I therefore call upon you to deposit a security of Rs. 500."

This is a gist of a notice served upon "Sindvasi" a vernacular weekly by the District Magistrate —United Press.

A Vienna message states that the revolt of last month has cost 60,000,000 schillings, including the cost of auxiliary forces.

ALL ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

Alleged Conspiracy To Throw Bombs On British Soldiers

KARACHI, March 28.

All the accused in what is known as the Hyderabad Bomb Case were committed to sessions by Mr. M. A. Hafiz, City Magistrate, Hyderabad (Sind), on a charge of conspiracy to throw bombs at British soldiers.—A.P.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-MORROW

A UNIVERSAL PICTURE
With Gloria Stuart, Claude Rains, William Harrigan, Dudley Digges, Una O'Connor, Henry Travers, Forrester Harvey. Screenplay by R. C. Sherriff. Produced by Carl Laemmle, Jr. Directed by James Whale. Presented by Carl Laemmle.

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A NOVELTY SHOW NEVER SEEN BEFORE!
WONDERFUL PERFORMANCE BY
PICCOLI MARIONETTES

A Jesse L. Lasky Production
I Am Suzanne!
LILIAN HARVEY
Gene Raymond
Leslie Banks
Podrecca's Piccoli Marionettes
Directed by Rowland V Lee
Fox

AT Roxy
FROM NEXT SATURDAY

STORY OF DEFICITS AND CRUSHING TAXATION

Sir Cowasji Jehangir Puts Bombay's Case For Prompt And Timely Relief At Hands Of Central Government

During the debate on the Finance Bill Sir Cowasji Jehangir urging the case of Bombay for immediate relief said:—

It is my desire to-day to draw the attention of this House to the condition of provincial governments and especially of the province which I have the honour to represent.

In 1921-22, the revenue of the Bombay Presidency was 1,509 lakhs. The latest figures show that our revenue has dwindled to Rs. 1,526 lakhs. It was in the year 1930 that our revenues dropped by 2 crores.

A drop of Rs. 2 crores in a year for a province is a problem which I unhesitantingly say that no province has faced in the history of British India; and that the deficit in the case of Bombay would have continued to this day had it not been for the energetic measures of the Government of Bombay and its Legislative Council, who insisted upon retrenchment. In that very year 1930-31 instead of having a deficit of Rs. 2 crores we had a deficit of Rs. 181 lakhs.

CRUSHING BURDEN.

The budget of 1933-34 is a balanced budget; but I regret to say that today we cannot claim that it is so. But I would like to state to this House how and why it was possible for the Bombay Government to have a so-called balanced budget for the current year. First, we levied upon ourselves extra taxation, and since the year 1921, that is, the year of the reforms, we have taxed ourselves to the extent of about Rs. 75 lakhs. This extra 75 lakhs did not come out of the pockets of only the poorest it came out of the pockets of those who are supposed to be able to afford it. It was such taxes as motor fees, electricity duty, tobacco duty, tolls, increase in court fees and stamps, bookie's tax, entertainment tax and taxes of this kind. That accounts for 75 lakhs out of the deficit of 2 crores.

Then the Government of Bombay were able, without a change of excise policy, to tighten up the administration so as to prevent leakage and illicit distillation from which we got another 50 lakhs, making a crore and a quarter.

CUTS GALORE.

Another 75 lakhs we got from retrenchment making the two crores. Now, Sir, it is always difficult to give precise figures with regard to retrenchment, but I can give the House a few salient facts which will enable them to judge what this retrenchment means. The Cabinet has been cut down from 7 to 4. The trip to the Hills has been cut out. These are two salient facts. Then, retrenchment, ruthless retrenchment, in the staff and establishments of the Bombay Presidency has been carried out. We have had a retrenchment of 10 per cent, throughout, and in some departments there has been retrenchment to the extent of 25 per cent., especially in the Public Works Department.

Notwithstanding our paying more to all our establishments, gazetted and non-gazetted notwithstanding the Lee concessions, to-day our establishment charges in Bombay are no higher than in 1914, and that, I claim, is a fact performed by the Bombay Government and by its Legislative Council who insisted upon retrenchment and who agitated and ceaselessly agitated till that retrenchment was carried out. I give the credit to both Government and the Council.

Now, I have shown you how this 2 crores is made up. But these are mere figures; and figures do not really make you realise what the Presidency has been through and how it is suffering due to this policy of retrenchment and higher taxation. Every man, woman and child in Bombay is paying taxation to the extent of Rs. 6.0. Madras 3.5; U.P. 2.4; Punjab 4.6; C.P. 3.0; Bihar and Orissa 1.3. Burma stands second with 6.3 incidence of taxation per head.

Bombay Presideniy has two ports out of the four major ports in India. We have within our boundaries three most important industrial centres, Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur. Now, Sir, all the extra cost that a province must bear due to having ports and industrial centres is borne by the Provincial Government, while all taxes derived from trade and industry are taken by my Honourable friend the Finance Member. That is where we consider the injustice comes in. Then due to our having these ports and industrial centres our cost of living is higher, and therefore our wage Bill is higher. We pay higher wages in Bombay than in most other provinces Our clerks cost more. Sir, we have to provide for considerably more service than most provinces in India due to our position, and all that extra service is borne by the Provincial Government. We have considerably slowed down, due to retrenchment, the development of all nation-building departments.

GIVE US RELIEF.

I have not a word to say against what is going to be given to Bihar or Bengal but we are asking for a few petty lakhs of rupees this year to enable to us to carry out and to fulfil the one great object which we had in view, to balance our budget. I desire that the Government of India will now enable us to really balance our budget, because we find that it has become unbalanced due to adverse circumstances over which we had no control, and due to a loss of revenue which we did not anticipate and which has become absolutely necessary for the very life of Bombay.

DARING THEFT IN SHOP

Goan Youths Alleged To Have Pilfered Till And Dashed For Liberty

The story of how two Goan youths, on pretext of making some purchases in Hosiery shop are alleged pilfered the cash box of the owner and took away Rs. 90 was related to Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay on Wednesday by an officer of the Princess Street Police Station.

It appears the Marim J. Pereira (22) along with another went to the shop of Noor Mohamed Haji Issak, Hosiery Merchant, 419 Sheikh Memon Street on Tuesday evening to purchase some pyjama suits. After a while the accused asked to be shown some collars, while his companion, it was alleged moved up near to the counter when the cash was kept in a till. A few minutes thereafter both of them hurriedly left the shop without making any purchases.

The proprietor discovered that out of the Rs. 220 kept in the till, Rs. 90 had been stolen. He immediately raised an alarm and went after his two customers, who it is alleged took to their heels, but with the help of some people on the street were arrested. When they were being taken back to the shop, the companion of the accused managed to escape and has not been arrested up to now.

The accused was then handed over to the Princess Street Police, who recovered Rs. 15 from him.

On an application made by the Police, the Magistrate ordered the accused to be remanded into police custody till April 7.

AROUND THE COURTS

As a result of a quarrel between their wives, Gopaldas Khotaram is alleged to have stabbed Kishorilal Ramlal, his neighbour, on Tuesday morning at their residence at Sukhanand chawl, and was placed before I. N. Mehta Presidency Magistrate, to-day by the Maharbowri Police.

* * * *

Suleman Ahmad Jangada, a Mahammedon collapsed and died on the way from platform to the waiting-room. His dead body was sent to the morgue.

* * * *

Ganpath Maruthi engaged in painting windows slipped and fell down from the second floor of a building in Kalbadevi Road and removed to the K E M. Hospital on Tuesday evening. A verdict of death by accidental fall was returned by the Coroner.

* * * *

All the accused in Kamatipura Lane carriage were charged with the alleged stabbing and abetment when they were put up before Mr. R. L. Thakkar today VI Court, Mazagaon. They were ordered to be remanded till 3 April.

* * * *

Shevantibai and Gavlibai reported to be the members of 'criminal tribes' are alleged to have relieved another woman of 2 sarees and one dhotie belonging to her husband were ordered to be remanded for a period of 7 days in the 6th Court, Mazagaon in accordance with the request of the Police.

* * * *

Govind Ganesh Desai, a police constable complained to-day that his room situated at Bhendy Bazaar Police lines was broken open and that his personal property and money are missing.

SALVATION ARMY'S USEFUL SERVICES

Governor Opens Extension Of Bombay Buildings

Colone' Barnett, Ladies and Gentlemen, I feel it a privilege, so soon after my arrival in this country, to come into personal contact with the workers and work of the Salvation Army in India. It is practical philanthropy, perhaps more than anything else, that has made the name of the Salvation Army respected throughout the world. But it does not take much logic to realise that it is the wrk of the personnel that raises the structures which appeal so much to the popular eye.

"SELF-DENIAL WEEK"

I feel sure that in India, as elsewhere, the faithful of the Salvation Army live up to their reputation for earnest and long-suffering work, that becomes obtrusive only during "Self-Denial Week"!

I am glad to have had an opportunity, before coming here, of acquainting myself with some of the specific ways in which social problems are being dealt with in Bombay. In a big City like this, one of the world's great seaports, we may expect to find special difficulties. There must be a constant strain in the control of and care for a floating body of mixed composition, including may-be a large number of undesirables.

FOR RELEASED PRISONERS

Work for released prisoners is greatly on the increase throughout the world these days, and I notice that this has been wisely anticipated in Bombay by the Salvation Army taking up this usefu work. Nor, I gather, is it an idle gesture of the idle rich, but rather an 'industrial' effort to supply an antidote to the idleness that so often leads to prison. Th's is as it ought to be, and I heartily wish all success to the undertaking.

GRANT-IN-AID

I am glad to hear that you have obtained from Government a grant-in-aid of Rs 1,000 towards the cost of this extension. In a work of such magnitude this contribution must, I am afraid, be regarded rather as a token of Government sympathy with your work in general, and with this scheme in particular, than as a substantial contribution to the expenditure necessitated by this extension.

And now I have great pleasure in declaring the Extension open, and I thank all present for their interest, and you, Colonel Barnatt, and your fellow-workers for the kind welcome you have extended to me on this august occasion.

Rs. 300 BAIL FOR Rs. 3 CHARGE

Magistrate Reduces Surety Amount To Rs. 50

For the theft of property worth Rs. 3 Akbar Fateh Mohamed (22) a Mohamedan. was arrested by the Bombay Police on February 19, on a warrant issued by the First General Assistant Magistrate Gurgoan District in the Purjab. At the time of the arrest the value of the property stolen was not mentioned and therefore the accused was released on depositing Rs. 300 in cash as bail.

On Wednesday a Police Officer from Gurgoan (Punjab) and the complainant appeared before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, and applied for the extradiction of the accused to the Punjab.

The complinant in the case, Bansidhar Beharilal, stated that the accused and two others trespassed on his fields in Fatehpuri, Gurgoan District. Punjab, on 8th October 1932 and that they cut the Bajri crop and ran away. The accused had thereby committed an offence under section 379/114. A complaint was lodged before the First General Assistant Magistrate, Gurgoan; who had issued process in the matter.

The accused denied the charge and said that the complainant's boundary of his fields encroached on that of accused's father's proper; and that with a view to obtain the presence of the accused at Gurgoan, the complainant had adopted these tactics.

The Magistrate directed the accused to appear at the Gurgoan Court on April 9, but reduced the bail from Rs. 300 to Rs. 50.

MRS. GANGABEN PATEL RELEASED

Not To Leave Hospital Till Fully Restored To Health

Mrs. Gangaben Patel, a local Congress worker, who was sentenced to a term of nine months imprisonment under the Emergency Powers Act in September last, was released on Wednesday.

Owing to serious breakdown in her health Mrs. Gangaben Patel was removed from the Arthur Road prison to the Cama Hospital, some time ago where she was operated upon by Dr. Dossibai J. R. Dadabhoy.

The jail authorities ordered her release on Wednesday but Mrs. Gangaben will not be able to leave the hospital for some time more as her health is still in an impaired condition.

INTER-VARSITY GOLF

Oxford Lead In Ovening Matches

LONDON, March 27.

At Formby the weather was fine and warm when the foursomes in the fifty-first Inter-Valley Golf Contest over thirty-six holes were played to-day.

Oxford won three matches and Cambridge two. Ten singles will be played to-morrow.

The following are to-day's results:—

Morrice and Pennink (Oxford) beat Wallace and Rowell 2 and 1.

Jamieson and Law (Cambridge) beat Moss and Johnson 2 and 1.

Brown and Knox (Oxford) beat McGill and Carr 9 and 8.

Duncan and De Quincey (Oxford) beat Neilson and Lyon 4 and 3.

Marsham and Ellis (Cambridge) beat Robinson and Mitchell Innes 3 and 1.

For the first time in history Caddies wore numbers identifying the players.—Reuter.

BERAR WORKERS TO MEET IN EASTER

Mr. Jhabwalla Will Preside Over Conference

JUBBULPORE, March 27.

Arrangements for holding a session of the C.P. and Berar Workers' and Peasants' Conference at Jubbulpore during the Easter Vacations are nearly complete.

An influential Reception Committee, under the chairmanship of Thakur Lakshman Singh Chowhan, with Messrs. V. G. Bakhshi, L. R. Seloker, Saiyyed Ahmed B. P. Shrivastava, D. P. Aggarwal, N. Navlekar as Office bearers, and 21 others as members, has already been formed.

Mr. S. H. Jhabwala of the Meerut Conspiracy Case fame has agreed to preside over the Conference, and he is expected here on March 29, 1934, and will be the guest of Mr. D. P. Mishra.

The open session of the Conference will commence on March 30, when several importat resolutions are expected to be moved and discussed.

Two important meetings of the Central Executive Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress and the Socialist Party have also been arranged to be held during the session of the aforesaid conference, which will take place on March 31, after which the Conference will terminate its session.—United Press.

In the Scottish League, First Division, Clyde lost to Hearts by 2 goals to 1.

NEW ACTING MAGISTRATES

Mr. Y. N. Nadkarni To Replace Mr. Thacker At Mazagon

It is understood that Mr. Y. N. Nadkarni, Barrister, will be appointed to officiate for Mr. P. L. Thacker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon Police Court, who is going on one month's leave.

It is understood that Government intend to abolish the post of Additional Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon Police Court, hitherto filled by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, who is now appointed in the place of Mr. N. P. Jungalwalla, Presidency Magistrate, 5th Court, Dadar, who has retired.

As already announced in the "Chronicle" Mr M. A. F. Coelho will act for Mr D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, 3rd court, who is going on four months' leave from April 23.

ACTION AGAINST PARSI BARRISTERS

Bar Council's Tribunal Completes Investigations

The tribunal of the Bombay Bar Council, appointed by the Chief Justice to hear the complaints filed by Government against three Parsi barristers practising in the Bombay High Court who were convicted for taking part in the civil disobedience movement, has, it is understood completed its investigation, and is not unanimous in its finding. The tribunal will submit its reports to the Chief Justice shortly.

The tribunal was composed of Mr. G. C. O'Gorman, Mr. Makanji J. Mehta and Mr. M. S. Pandit, who are members of the Bar Council. The three barristers are: Mr. K. B. Bharucha, Mr. M. R. Masani and Mr. Phiroze R. Bharucha. The complaints stated that disciplinary action should be taken against them under section 10 of the Bar Council Act.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Sir Richard Jackson and Mr. Fleming lunched at Government House on Tuesday.

Lady Blabourne visited the University Settlement on Tuesday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay opened the extension of the Salvation Army Buildings on Tuesday.

The House of Lords has passed the third reading of the Bill for merging the Cunard and White Star Lines, which is now merely awaiting Royal Assent.

HOUSTON MOUNT EVEREST FLIGHT

Col. Etherton To Lecture In Central Europe

Colonel P. T. Etherton, honorary organising secretary of the Houston Mount Everest Flight, is leaving England on a visit to a number of European capitals to lecture on the expedition.

His tour is being carried out under arrangements made by the Committee for International Understanding and Co-operation of which Lord Londonderry is the Chairman.

Col. Etherton, who will travel by air, will visit Prague, Vienna Budapest and Rome.

Mr. Stewart Blacker, chief observer and joint organiser of the flight, will also give illustrated lectures on the expedition at Amsterdam and the Hague.

ALEMBIC ALETRIS ELIXIR BEST UTERINE TONIC

SUB-REGISTRARS DEMAND RELIEF

Rumour Of Amalgamation With Revenue Dept. Causes Alarm

The Tenth Annual Conference of the Sub-registrars of the Presidency was held in the Servants of India Society Hall. On Sunday, under the Presidentship of Sir Govindrao Pradhan. The proceedings began with a preliminary address by Mr. Bhaiyajee the retiring President of the Association wherein he said that they had met to consider the vital question of the rumoured amalgamation of the Registration with the Revenue Department and he proposed Sir Pradhan to the Chair. Some resolutions were then passed, chief among them related to the appregensions created among the staff of the Department by the rumoured amalgamation with the Revenue Department. The resolution further requested the Inspector General of Registration to give the Association an opportunity to express their views on the proposed scheme before any final decision was reached. Another resolution asked for some relief to the subregistrars who were drawing the same pay for years without any increments due to the congested condition of the grades.

The President in his remarks regarding the question of the amalgamation of the Registration with the Revenue Department said that the control over thet sub-registrars should be effective and that it should be from within and not from without the Department. He could not say if the abolition of the posts of Registry Clerk to District Registrars was a wise step but that if there was to be full control over the work of sub-registrars there should be two inspections of their offices and if the present staff of Inspectors was able to do only half the inspection work it may be increased by four-one in each division of the Presidency.

As regards the question of salary he sympathised with their grievances and said that he would not go deep in the matter as a revision of the scale was under the consideration of Government. He advised them to draft practical proposals and represent them to the Government.

INSURANCE AGENT CHARGED WITH CHEATING

Alleged To Have Received Money For Which He Gave No Receipts

Anand Balkrishna Naik Ex-Insurance Agent of the Commonwealth Insurance Co., (Poona), who had an office at Lal Baug, was charged at Dadar Police Court on Wednesday with receiving premium amounts from Anand Gopal Dalvi and Hormusji Ardeshir Irani without tendering receipts for the same.

It was later discovered that the accused had ceased to represent the company from February 24th last.

The accused was alleged to have told the complainants that he would see that they received their policies from the firm.

Another fresh case is also said to have been recorded against the accused, pending which, the bail period has now been extended till April 3rd.

"Enervin" enriches the blood, feeds the nerves, and invigorates the entire system. It builds up health and strength.

Take Enervin now...

Present-day living imposes an added burden on most of us; takes its toll of our nerve force and physical reserve.

This is especially true now whilst the whole world is passing through such a trying period.

"ENERVIN" provides strengthening, *nerve* fortifying food value.

TRY IT !! Take

ENERVIN TONIC WINE

"It must do you good"

Obtainable from all principal stores

What Would You Have?

BAD HEALTH

OR

ENERVIN

You Cannot Have BOTH

SO

Choose for Yourself.

Available at all Chemists.

For further particulars write to Box No. 888 G. P. O. Bombay.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Chaitra Shud 14 1993
Muslim—Zilhez 13 1352
Parsi—Meher 24 1303
Sunrise—6h 36m
Sunset—6h 52m
Hightide—11-01 23-19
Lowtide—5-00, 16-58

Condolence Meeting in honour of late Dr. A. L. Nair at Blavatsky Lodge, Chaupati, 6-30 p.m., M. R. Jayakar, presiding.

S S "Rajputana" with English mails, of March 15 due at 4 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m. Special meeting to consider unemployment question, 5-10 p.m.

New Framji Dinshaw Petit Memorial Building, opening by H. E. the Governor, V. J. Technical Institute, Matunga, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 30

Good Friday: Public holiday.
Banks closed.

SATURDAY, March 31

Easter Eve: Public holiday
Banks closed
Bombay Division Education Week, 4th session, King George English School, Dadar, 8-30 a.m
S S "Mooltan" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

M. R. PARANJPYE TO SEEK RE-ELECTION

Mr. M. R. Paranjpye, Poona, who is a member of the Bombay University Senate, completes his five years' period in next July and will seek re-election to the Senate through the Registered Graduates' constituency in June 1934.

The REGAL
The Theatre Magnificent
(AIR-CONDITIONED)
4 p.m. Matinee to-morrow
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.
THE TWO RIB TICKLERS
LAUREL & HARDY
LAUREL & HARDY
IN A ROLLICKING GLOOM-CHASER THEIR LATEST
FULL-LENGTH COMEDY
"SONS OF THE DESERT"
A M.-G.-M. Special With
CHARLIE CHASE
BREAKING ALL RECORDS
SPECIAL FOR EASTER
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
MUSICAL ROMANCE
WITH LOVELY
MARION DAVIES
and the Radio King
BING CROSBY
IN SCENES OF UNPRECEDENTED SPLENDOUR SONG SENSATIONS HUNDREDS OF SINGING DANCING BEAUTIES!
They Are All In
"GOING HOLLYWOOD"
Book Now. Phone: 22323

The CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.
4 p.m. Matinee to-morrow
EDGAR WALLACE'S
8TH WONDER OF THE WORLD
"KING-KONG"
OUTLEAPING THE WILDEST IMAGINATION!
SPECIAL FOR EASTER
THE PICTURE THAT HAS THE WORLD AGHAST!
WARNER BROS.'
"THE MYSTERY OF THE WAX MUSEUM"
ENTIRELY IN GORGEOUS TECHNICOLOR
Starring
FAY WRAY
LIONEL ATWILL
GLENDA FARRELL
THE SCREEN'S OUTSTANDING TRIUMPH
It was made behind closed doors! SEE IT AND YOU'LL KNOW
WHY ?
Book Now & Avoid the Rush.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE—"Gambling Ship". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 3-30 p.m.

CAPITOL—"King-Kong" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"Sons of the Desert" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"Roman Scandals" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"The Bargain" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Thief of Bagdad" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

CARLTON—"Tarzan The Fearless" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"Tara Sundari" Time as usual

GLOBE—"Talism-e-Talwar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Phantom of the Hill" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

PALACE— "Topaze". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Berkeley Square" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Magic Flute" Time as usual.

MINERVA—"Chandidas" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

KOHINOOR—"Bhakta Pralhad" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-30 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben News bulletin.
7-45 p.m. Coventry Hippodrome Orchestra.
8-30 p.m. Time Signal from Greenwich. Pianoforte recital
8-45 p.m. Medvedeff's Balalaika Orchestra
9-15 p.m. Gramophone records
9-20 p.m. A ballad concert
9-45 p.m. Under Big Ben a talk.
10 p.m. Scottish Studio Orchestra
10-30 p.m. News Bulletin
10-45 p.m. Grosvenor House Dance Band.

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM

The Prince of Wales Museum will be closed to the public on Good Friday, March 30th, but will remain open on Monday, April 2nd, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

V. J. T. INSTITUTE.

The opening of the new Framji Dinshaw Petit Memorial building will be performed by His Excellency Lord Brabourne to-day (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m.

PUBLIC MEETING OF VISNAGARA NAGARS.

Under the auspices of Shri Visnagara Nagar Samaj, a public meeting of Visnagara Nagars residing in Bombay Suburbs will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. to celebrate Hatkashwars Patotsav. Mr. M. P. Pandya will preside

SHRI RAM SANGIT VIDYALAYA

The 8th lecture of the Sangit Raga Pasar Mala will be delivered by Master Ramchandra Kelaskar on the two Ragas namely "Arbi" and "Pilu-Kirvan", to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. in the Gayan Hall of the above Vidyalaya.

SRI RAMANUJA SABHA.

The monthly and annual Thirunakshathiram Festival of "Sri Andal, Peria Pirattiar (Pauguni Uthiram) and Thiruvarangatha Amuthanar," will be celebrated on 29th, 30th and 31st instants, respectively between 8 and 10 p.m. at Sabha Premises.

PEACEFUL HAJ PERFORMANCE

Jamiat Shubban al-Muslimeen learns that Mr. Abdulia Mohamed Fozan, has received telegraphic information from Mecca (Hejaz) stating that Haj was performed on Sunday in all serenity peace and health. The number of the sea pilgrims amounted to 26,000.

DNYAN-PRASARAK MANDALI.

A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of the above Society to-day (Thursday) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall by Dr. K. T. Gajjar, M.D. (Lon) B.A., B.Sc., on "Diabetes, its causes, prevention and cure." The lecture will be illustrated by the lantern.

LATE DR A. L. NAIR

The Executive Committee of the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India Bombay has placed on record its deep sense of sorrow at the death of Dr. A. L. Nair, who was elected a Trustee of the Society by its General Body on 7th May 1932, and who had been associated with the Society as a member for a number of years.

ALL FAITHS LEAGUE

A public meeting to promote Brotherhood and Mutual Understanding among Followers of Different Faiths will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-0 p.m. at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute Hall when Madame Sophia Wadia will preside.

Swami Vishwananda will address on "The Unity of Religions," Dr. Clifford Manshardt on "The Religion of Service". Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar on "The Message of Islam". Mr. R. P. Masani on "Non-sectarian Bombay" and Raja Jai Prithvi Bahadur Singh on "The Aim of the World's Fellowship of Faiths."

PROTEST AGAINST NON-AGRICULTURAL ASSESSMENT LEVY

At a public meeting held under the joint auspices of the Lokamanya Tilak Utsaso Mandal and Bhartiya Taroon Sangh, Bombay, on Friday last at Chinchpokly, over which Advocate A. N. Surve, presided. The following resolution was passed:—

"This public meeting respectfully draws the attention of the Government of Bombay to the Non-agricultural Assessment, on sites of homesteads and out-houses of the agriculturists, recently imposed in some parts of the Ratnagiri District, and to the misery and hardship its imposition is likely to cause to them; and humbly requests it to pass orders immediately to stop its levy and all operations connected with it."

ANOTHER HUNGER MARCH

Demonstration To-day Before Corporation

Announcement of a huge Hunger March, on Thursday evening, to submit a memorial containing the demands of the unemployed before the Municipal Corporation, and of a monster meeting of the unemployed at Azad Maidan were made by Mr. Jhabwalla at a well attended public meeting convened under the auspices of the Bombay Unemployed League, at Chowpatty Sands on Wednesday evening.

Mr. Jhabwalla in formulating some of the demands of the unemployed said that the Municipal Corporation should take the lead in putting pressure upon employers to see that the unemployment problem was immediately tackled.

"Most of the unemployed are not going to beg; they must demand with a firm voice their God-given right to work for a decent consideration," declared Mr. Jhabwalla amidst cheers.

Miss Mani Ben Kara said that while the Worli Municipal Chawls were vacant the unemployed were measuring out their length on the footways of the foremost industrial city in India. Why the Corporation, instead of directly distributing work to workers, as of old, handed over work to the contractors, the speaker could not understand.

Mr. Khedgikar wanted the members of the Corporation to remember that work or no work the unemployed wanted bread to keep their body and soul together. "They could not grouse on air," he said.

The meeting terminated amidst loud shouts of the usual Labour slogans.

HINDU DEEN DAYA SINGH

The Managing Committee of the above Sangh will meet at its office at Bawla Building, Chinchpokly, Kala Chowki Road to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Straits Settlements and China via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3-30 p.m. to-day (Thursday).

SARASWATI COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE.

A social gathering of this Institute was held on Monday under the presidentship of Dr. C. R. Karambelkar. There was a fairly large gathering of the students of the Institute, friends and well-wishers. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. T. S. Gopal of the Remington College, Bombay, R. S. V. Iyer and K. Mahadeo Iyer of the B. E. S. T. Company, who dealt with the different technical aspects of commercial education in general and of Shorthand and Typewriting in particular. After light refreshments, the Principal Mr. S. S. Nath thanked the audience.

LATE DR. A. L. NAIR

A meeting of the merchants in the Chemist and Druggists trade of Bombay was held in the Chemists and Druggists Association Hall on Monday under the presidency of Mr. Bhimji Bhai Bole, when a resolution was passed, recording the meetings profound regret at the unfortunate and sudden demise of Dr. A. L. Nair and resolved to convey their deep sympathy to the members of his family in their sad bereavement.

"SATYARTH PRAKASH" IN RATNAGIRI JAIL

Snatak Satyavrata of Bombay informed the International Aryan League, Delhi that the Jail Superintendent, Ratnagiri, refused to give the "Satyarth-Prakash" to the political prisoners in Ratnagiri Jail.

The Secretary of the League wrote to the Jail Superintendent enquiring how far that report was correct. The Jail Superintendent Ratnagiri has replied to the Secretary of the League that the book under reference has been passed and allowed to prisoners.

ANDHRA LIBRARIES' CONFERENCE

The above Conference will be held in Sant Tukaram Theatre at Kalyan at 1-30 p.m. on Sunday (1st. April) under the presidency of Dr. Chilukuri Narayana Rao, Professor of Oriental Languages of Anantapur, who will be arriving there by Madras Express on the 31st. inst.

Intended Delegates are requested to communicate to the undersigned the train and date they arrive at Kalyan to enable him to send the volunteers to the railway station, or to meet him at the following address:—Mr. V. V. Subba Rao, General Secretary, Andhra Association, C/o Andhra Lakshmi Stores, Shiwaji Chowk, Kalyan.

KARNATAK SANGH, BOMBAY

The first annual general meeting of the Karnatak Sangh, Bombay, was held on Sunday last at the office of the Sangh, Benam Hall Lane, Girgaum. Mr. B. D. Belvi, Advocate, presided.

The report for the year 1933-34 was read and the statement of accounts was submitted. The report showed that the Sangh was making satisfactory progress and it had done useful work. The Dusserah and Ganpati festivals were celebrated and the reading room and library run by the Sangh, brought many Kanarese books and papers within the reach of the members. The statement of accounts revealed that the financial position of the Sangh, was sound.

The General body elected the new Managing Committee consisting of Mrs. Annigeri, Messrs. R. A. Jahagirdar, N. M. Hungund, B. D. Belvi, R. M. Kulkarni, E. G. Jaur, G. V. Mokhasi, R. J. Deshpande, G. K. Betgeri, S. R. Munolli and Dr. K. H. Chauthai.

APPEAL DISMISSED

Judgment In Udwada Defamation Case

Arguments were concluded in the Udwada defamation case appeal going on before Mr. Justice Murphy and Mr. Justice Divatia at the High Court.

Mr. Cardon Noad, counsel for the complainant Mr. Mirza submitted that the applicant (accused) claimed to have safeguarded the interests of the school by writing the letter containing allegations against the complainant. But, as a matter of fact, he had no interest whatever in the management of the school. He was merely a busy body, threatening the school authorities that, if the complainant was employed as a teacher serious consequences would ensue. The latter was not merely intended as a caution, but amounted to holding a pistol at the heads of the trustees. He had no business to write that letter in the way he did.

The Magistrate had weighed all the circumstances and had rightly held that the letter amounted to defamation. And the magistrate himself was a Dastur, belonging to the priestly class, and knew the feelings of the Dasturs of Udwada.

Mr. Jaykar, counsel for the applicant, in reply, said that the gist of the applicant's allegations had been proved—that the complainant was going about with girls, and taking their photographs etc. The magistrate himself had remarked that such conduct was not proper.

The court had to consider the sentiments of the writer of the letter. He belonged to the priestly class of Dasturs who held conservative views on the relations between the sexes. Having regard to this fact, the applicant must have thought it highly improper for a man to mix freely with women as the complainant had done, and, therefore, he had warned the school authorities that the complainant was not a fit person to be employed as a teacher. The applicant's conduct was, therefore, covered by exceptions 9 and 10 to section 499 of the Penal Code.

Their lordships dismissed the application holding that the applicant was actuated by party spirit and had made allegations without due care.

Even if criticism on a matter of public interest was made in good faith it should be made after proper enquiry about the statements and after due care had been exercised to see that the statements were correct.

In the present case, the applicant had failed to prove these things and, on the evidence, was actuated by party spirit. His defence of "bona fide" comment, therefore, failed.

Plea For Enrolment On Accounts' Register

A meeting of the All-India Unregistered G. D. A's Association was held on 23rd inst. at Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Mr. D. B. Oza who presided traced the history of the profession in India since the inauguration of the Government Accountancy Board under the Act of the Government of Bombay in 1918, and pointed out how under the present Government of India Act, it had attained a high status. He urged the necessity of keeping before their mind the status and prestige of the profession.

Mr H. S. Purandare placed before the meeting fresh proposals regarding the constitution of the Association. After some discussion and with a few amendments, the proposals were accpeted unanimously.

Afterwards the office-bearers and members of the Governing body for the current year were selected.

The last item on the agenda, viz., consideration of the memorandum to be submitted to the Government of India, regarding the enrolment of members on the Register of Accountants, under Article 8 of the Auditors' Certificate Rules, 1932, was taken up for consideration. The Chairman read out the Memorandum as drafted, and explained the important points embodied therein. Certain queries were raised which were replied to and the house unanimously adopted the Memorandum and authorized the Joint Honorary Secretaries to forward the same to the authorities concerned.

"KARMA" STARS RETURN TO BOMBAY

Devika Rani and Mr. Himansu Rai, the stars of "Karma", have now returned to Bombay after their tour of Northern India. They received a very enthusiastic ovation at Nagur and Lucknow which they visited in connection with the release of the film.

F. E. DINSHAW IN WITNESS BOX

Story Of Sale Of Jewellery In Case Against Petits

Mr. F.E. Dinshaw was sworn in the witness-box on Wednesday evening and was examined in respect of statements made previously that he is alleged to have been involved in the title-deeds, which Mr. H.K. Colah was said to have carried to him in his capacity as a representative of the Provident Investment Company.

In the above case, Mrs. Gulbai Petit, Mrs. Dinbai Petit and Mr. Pherozesha Petit are charged with fraudulent transfer of property with a view of driving the creditors and abetment thereof.

Mr. F.E. Dinshaw, at the outset, told the Court all that transpired between himself, Mrs. Gulbai Petit and Mr. H.K. Colah with regard to the ornaments received and given. He sent his valuer to Chateau Petit. On three occasions Mrs. Gulbai requested him to show her jewels to certain persons named by her and that he acceded to her requests. The box was also sealed with his seal, Gulbai's seal and the seal of Bombay Safe Deposit. But the only thing that mattered was the difference of opinion as to its valuation. He sent a cheque of Rs. 2,25,000 to Mr. Colah as authorised by Mrs. Gulbai in anticipation of the transaction being completed.

He then stated that he had no claims over accused Nos. 2 and 3, although he would believe that he could not waive a small claim on the first accused in respect of the Sheikh Memon Street property.

With reference to the box of jewellery he said that on the 20th February he handed over the whole box to Baboolal Motilal Dayabhai on behalf of Mrs. Gulbai. After passing through his hands once again the box with the jewellery had to be eventually sold by public auction, which realised Rs. 4 lakhs and 400.

Proceeding Mr. F. E. Dinshaw said:—

"In fact, I had done something extraordinary in handing over the box of ornaments to Dayabhai. The ornaments in my custody were not shown to any other banker. After 20-6-32 the ornaments were taken away by the auctioneer. I also remember being present at the meeting of the Directors of the Bank of India on the afternoon of the day the suit was transferred from the Short Cause List to the Long Cause List. I refer to the suit filed by the Bank of India against Mrs. Gulbai and Mr. J.B. Petit."

At this stage, the Court rose for the day to resume hearing on the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th of April after the finish of Mr. Colah's examination.

Mr. Cordon Noad instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the Bank of India; while Messrs. S.G. Velinker, Lam and Chotubhai Vakil defended the Petits.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday, tenders to the amount of £56,000,000 at 1s. 6-1/16d. were received and allotted approximately 1-3/4 per cent. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 4th April 1934 on the same conditions as previously announced.

TREASURY BILLS SALES

Tenders for Rs. 1-1/2 crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Wednesday. Total amount offered was Rs. 1,68,-00,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-7-3 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-7 received approximately 95 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 1,50,00,000 and the average rate Rs. 2-4-0 per annum.

Tenders for three months' Bills to the amount of Rs. 1,50,00,000 will be received on Tuesday, the 3rd April. Successful tenderers should make payment of the ammount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 6th April. Other conditions are as usual.

Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills will be sold on the 29th March 1934 at Rs. 99-7-3 per cent subject to the condition that the sale of intermediates may be discontinued without previous notice at any time on that day. Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 21st to the 27th March 1934 amounted to Rs. 2,07,00,000.

BOMBAY MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND

The total amount collected upto March 27, for the Bombay Mayor's Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund for being forwarded to the Viceroy's Fund is Rs. 2,54,121-6-3, while that for the Rajendra Prasad Fund is Rs. 1,75,110-1-1.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNEY

G. I. P. RAILWAY GAIN NARROW VICTORY

Brijraj Young Men Trouble Railway Defence But Fail To Score

The G. I. P. Railway were lucky to defeat the Brijraj Young Men by one goal to nil on Wednesday. In a fast game both defences were overworked and numerous infringements of the offside rule kept the umpires busy. Allan and Pinto, the railway forwards were frequently offside and thus spoilt many promising attacks.

About ten minutes after play had begun, Pinto converted a pass from the right wing which gave the railwaymen the lead.

Crossing over with a goal to the good the G. I. P. defence had many anxious moments, Grostrate distinguishing himself at left back.

Rego, the Brijraj custodian stopped two hot shots in fine style from close range, otherwise the railwaymen would have gone further ahead.

Result:—

G.I.P. RAILWAY ..... 1 goal
BRIJRAJ YOUNG MEN (Kirkee) ..... Nil

The teams were:—

G.I.P. RAILWAY:—Coveney; Westerling and Grostrate; D'Burgh, Norris and Bates; Sullivan, Ismail, Issit, Pinto and Allan.

BRIJRAJ YOUNG MEN (Kirkee):—Rego; Callian and Dewle; Chandali, Bonsode and S. Adhav; Dhadge, D. Adhav, S. Adhav, Devrow and Antony.

UMPIRES: Messrs. Nagporewalla and Baria.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

5-30 p.m. Manavadar vs. Parsi Cyclists.

DR. SOLANKI RAISES RED SCARE

Schools Committee And Seamen's Meeting

At the last meeting of the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee for the year, held on Wednesday, a resolution expressing the sense of appreciation of the useful services rendered by Dr. Malinibai Sukhtankar, Chairman of the Committee for the year, was unanimously passed.

A request from Mr. L. G. Pradhan, Hon. General Secretary of the Bombay Seamen's Union, requesting permission for the use of the M. R. Municipal building compound for the Union meeting on 1st April, was opposed by Dr. Solanki, on the ground that speeches favouring Communism might be delivered, which the Committee should not encourage. He alternatively favoured issuing the necessary permission, on condition that the speakers of the Seamen's Union meeting abstained from making any such speeches.

On an amendment by Mr. M. V. Donde, the Committee granted permission without division.

CLOTH MERCHANT ROBBED

Motor Cleaner Remanded To Police Custody

The story of how an Italian cloth merchant Petro Esporito was robbed of a suit length near Morbaugh Building, Naigon, was related before the Dadar Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday.

It was alleged that Vithal Pandoo, a motor driver, examined two suit pieces but returned only one. The other was concealed by him and later he drove away in his car with it.

Before other onlookers who had surrounded the hawker, the accused it is alleged pretend that he was playing a practical joke.

When the accused left the place the other customers asked the hawker to count his pieces. It was only then that he discovered his loss.

When the accused returned arter 10 minutes, he denied any knowledge of the missing cloth.

The suspect has been remanded to police custody till 4th April.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

Paymaster Captain E. A. Jolley lunched at Government House, on Wednesday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Brabourne attended the annual general meeting of the Children's Aid Society at the Town Hall.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne attended a Cinema Performance in aid of the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund at the Pathe Cinema.

IN MEMORY OF LATE DR. A. L. NAIR

Under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation, the Youth Lodge, the Ramakrishna Mission, the Buddha Society, the Blind Relief Association, the Dadabhai Naoroji Memorial Association, the Grantha Prasarak Mandle, and other allied associations, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held at the Blavatsky Lodge, Chaupati to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. to express their sense of sorrow at the passing away of Dr. A. L. Nair. The following will be among the speakers: Dewan Bahadur K. M. Javeri, Mr K. Natarajan, Swami Vishwananda, Madame Sophia Wadia, Prof. N. K. Bhagwat, Messrs. K. A. Padhye, Mowji Govindji Sheth, F. J. Ginwalla and K. J. Dubash.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar will preside.

STANDING COMMITTEE

Sanctions Leave To Mr. H. P. Kirpalani

The Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Wednesday sanctioned leave to Mr. H. P. Kirpalani, Municipal Commissioner from 24th May 1934 beyond the term of his present appointment.

Mr. I. Taunton has already been appointed in place of Mr. Kirpalani, who on return from leave will revert to some other appointment.

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1394

SIGNIFICANT COINCIDENCE

The other day we voiced the the wide-spread impression prevailing in the industrial and business circles in this country that the Government of India's proposal to burden the indigenous sugar industry with an excise duty was the outcome of pressure exerted by extraneous interests. As pointed out by us, weeks, and even months before the budget proposals were made public, certain European trading and shipping circles interested in the importation of foreign sugar in this country had been pressing for the removal of the surcharge on imports of foreign sugar, so as to facilitate larger imports of such sugar. These interests did not suggest an excise duty on indigenous sugar, as such a suggestion would have raised an outcry against them in India. But the Government of India have helped them to secure the end in view by the alternative proposal of taxing the indigenous industry. Sir George Schuster might, of course, repudiate the suggestion that any consideration save the sheer necessity of balancing the budget weighed with the Government of India in resorting to the excise duty on sugar, but somehow or other the Indian public are unable to shut their eyes to the remarkable coincidence of the Government of India's step taking the direction suggested by interests which are hostile to the growth of the indigenous industry.

Pulling The Strings

But even this coincidence does not stand alone. We referred the other day to the remarkable report published in the "Manchester Guardian" that British textile interests and Dutch sugar interests have been confabulating at the Hague, for the promotion of mutual interests and that they were discussing a scheme whereby increased quantities of British textiles, would be imported into Dutch East Indies, in return for larger imports of Java sugar into the British Empire and particularly British India. A Reuter's cablegram from the Hague, which we published yesterday, informed us that a delegation of Lancashire men headed by Sir William Clare Lees—the same gentleman with whom Mr. Mody and his coterie signed the notorious Mody-Lees Pact betraying this country's vital interests—have proceeded to Holland for the furtherance of the scheme referred to above. Though this time India's name is kept out and it is only stated that under the scheme "Britain will import more Java sugar," it is obvious that the larger inflow of Java sugar will be sought not into Britain alone or even principally, but into India in the main, as the British people will not go in for a larger consumption of Java sugar just to oblige Lancashire textile interests. Further, Britain has her own beet sugar industry to safeguard. So, what Lancashire really aims at and ahopes for is that in case the Dutch East Indies accept a larger quota of British textiles, Lancashire would be able to pull the strings at White Hall and Delhi sufficiently strongly to enable Java sugar to be dumped into India—of course, to the detriment of the nascent indigenous industry.

Lancashire's Scheming

In the public interest, we had asked to be informed if Sir George Schuster and the Government of India were aware of these negotiations when the budget was being framed and, if so, in what light they regarded the scheme. It is to be regretted that none of the M.L.A.'s has sought to interpellate the Finance or Commerce Member on the point. The coincidence of Lancashire—fresh from its glorious victory in India—scheming to secure larger imports of Java sugar into India, in order that her own textiles might find a more favourable market in the Dutch East Indies, and the Government of India proposing to saddle the Indian sugar industry with a grievous burden—and thus indirectly helping Java sugar to overcome the competition of indigenous sugar—is remarkable, indeed. The two phenomena may have no connection with each other, but, unfortunately, they both have the same effect—of seriously impeding the progress of the indigenous industry. Coincidences of this type are getting unpleasantly more and more frequent of late. The latest is furnished by the abolition by the Government of India of the export duty on raw hides side by side with the known efforts of British tanners to secure this object. The Secretary of State's announcement in the House of India that he will communicate to the Government of India the wishes of these tanners shows how the destinies of India are being controlled. It is not even Parliament which really controls these destinies, but the British manufacturers and British traders, whether they be living in Great Britain or India or in any other part of the Empire, who are the real masters of India's destinies.

The Contrast

In glaring contrast with the step-motherly policy of the Government of India towards the indigenous mercantile marine stand the policies pursued by the administration of countries like the United States of America and Japan, to name only two among the most progressive countries of the world to-day. Only yesterday Reuter told us that President Roosevelt had signed a resolution making it mandatory that all American goods produced or exported with Government credit must be carried in American vessels. Exceptions are permitted only on official certification that American vessels are not available. It is no wonder that shipping circles in the country should hail the measure with delight. In Japan, the measure of help which the indigenous shipping receives is perhaps the greatest, among all the advanced countries of the world. Besides subsidies in various shapes granted to shippers, even in the building of ships material aid is rendered by the State. The Ministry of Communications has been granting a bounty to shipowners for the construction of a new ship of specified appointments at the rate of one new ship to two old ones. There are proposals now not only to increase the bounty by making the rate one to one, but to extend the benefit of the bounty to Japanese shipbuilders in the Japanese colonies too. By the extension of such State aid the Japanese Government expects, it is stated, a total of 80,000 to 100,000 tons of new ships to be built in and after 1935. What a contrast to the "laissez faire" policy of India's rulers!

A Wise Decision

We congratulate Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj on the statement he has issued announcing his withdrawal from active civil resistance and to urge his co-workers in the C. P. to do so likewise. There can be little doubt that the Khadi campaign started by him can be prosecuted more successfully by workers remaining free to conduct it instead of going to jail. So far as Srijut Bajaj is concerned he has quite rightly placed himself at the disposal of Babu Rajendraprasad. He is, assuredly, endowed with talent for looking after enterprises requiring business ability and he is certain to prove immensely helpful in the work of reconstructing Bihar. We are, as we say, glad that Sjt. Bajaj has diverted his energies into a positively useful channel. But what about the collected talent of a large number of Congressmen all over the country which is undeniably lying idle because of Congress being committed, in theory, to a programme of civil disobedience?

Right Or "Concessions"?

Sir Wardlaw Milne who addressed a Muslim audience at the London Mosque, is a "die-hard" M.P. It is, therefore, easy to understand his conception of an Indian Muslim's duty and its great value when he said that "it was difficult to over-estimate the part which Muslims could play in India". This part has been frequently referred to by all kinds of British statesmen and is implicit in the Premier's Award. It is that Mussalmans should form the bulwark of British Imperialism. But this is a part which, by Sir Wardlaw-Milne's leave, Muslims cannot and must not perform.

This gentleman had also something characteristic to say about the Indian position in general. According to him what India is trying to do is to "wrest fresh concessions from the British Parliament" Sir Wardlaw Milne being what he is cannot realise the impudence of regarding as "concessions" what belongs to India as her right and of lecturing Indians on unity and better Government. Britishers like him regard freedom as their divine right and slavery under Britain equally the divine privilege of India. If India, therefore, asks for freedom, she is claiming what is Britain's exclusive monopoly.

(Continued on page 7).

WHAT IS GERMANY?

(BY PROF. ALBRECHT.)

To the simple question: "What is Germany?" there is more than one possible reply. If the word Germany stands for Deutschland (the German Land) it obviously covers a geographical conception that does by no means coincide with the political idea of the German Empire.

The said distinction between the geographical and political conception has been made since times immemorial. The great poet and minstrel Walter von der Vogelweide calls Germany the regions where German is spoken, where German traditions and customs are in force, regions the boundaries of which are not the same as those of the Roman Empire. At a later period Pope Julius II expresses in a letter addressed to the Archbishop of Mayence exactly the same idea, using almost the same words. In this letter in which reference is made to Bohemia as a part of the German-speaking countries we find again the same definition "Where German is spoken."

The Difference.

We can trace the difference between the geographical conception of Germany in opposition to the political idea of the Roman Empire throughout the centuries. The geographical conception of Germany remained more or less stable, no essential racial or ethnical changes having occured since the later middle—age, whilst the boundaries of the Roman Empire have in the course of centuries been permanently fluctuating until Napoleon Bonaparte brought Germano-Roman Cesarism to an end. The Roman Empire fell to pieces and new political communities that had lost all faith in the idea of Cesarism became its successors.

In 1871 Bismark founded the German Empire. The Roman Empire was since long scattered to the four winds and new States had become its successors. The distinction between political and geographical Germany was well known to the founder of the Empire, the latter comprising beside the Reich all regions where German is spoken: Austria, Bohemia, Moravia and a part of Switzerland. Therefore Bismarck declined Germany as an official denomination, only the term German Empire standing for the political conception. For the same reason the Emperor was not crowned Emperor of Germany, but merely German Emperor. It is obvious that the chancellor well remembered the parliamentary session in 1848 when Austria and the lands of the Crown of Bohemia were represented in the German Parliament.

Common Trait.

As stated above, countries politically independent of the German Empire formed part of geographical Germany. Apart from the language there is another essential trait that the German-speaking countries have in common: the German character of the agricultural landscape. In Bohemia and Moravia, in parts of Switzerland we find the same language, literature, traditions and customs, but above all the same manner of tilling the soil as in the German Reich.

The Latin successors to the former Roman Empire are very different in character. Whilst the greatest possible intensivity marks German agriculture, exploiting all available land, France has numerous arid regions, primitive agricultural methods alternating with great intensivity in tilling the soil. The same refers also to Italy and Spain, the two other Latin States forming in the past part of the Roman Empire. Another circumstance that marks the Latin countries contrarily to

PLIGHT OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Its Cause Lies In Inherent Defects Of Capitalism

(By S. V. PARULEKAR).

III°.

The Cotton Capital in the country wants to seize the weapon of tariffs to make war on the enemy without. The slogan of war with a foreign enemy blinds many of us to the real situation, sidetracks our attention and paralyses our power for finding out the correct solution of the problem. No arguments are necessary to explode the theory that tariffs help the nation to tide over trade depression. The readers have only to look around for being convinced that it is only a quack remedy. If tariffs help to solve economic crisis, stimulate production and reduce unemployment, why is it that economic collapse and mass unemployment are common to every capitalist country, whether it adopts the policy of free trade or protection? The whole world is bristling with tariffs and yet never was there so much machinery lying idle and so many millions of workers roaming on the streets. America has the most elaborate system of tariffs in the world, and yet it has not escaped the grip of trade depression. The figure of unemployment on the contrary is the highest in the world. Protection cannot cause trade depression to melt away, as it is a remedy which, not only leaves the main cause of trade depression severely alone, but helps the disease to develop rapidly.

ABSURD BELIEF

Let us briefly study what would have been the effects on textile trade in the country if the protection that was being asked for by the industrialists had been granted in 1931-32. Supposing that their most sanguine expectations had been fulfilled, they would have at best been able to keep out foreign competitors and would have had the home market under their control. But, it would be a fallacy, if we were to jump to the conclusion that the Indian textile industry would have been required to produce 776 million yards of cloth to replace the import of foreign cloth in that year. If prices rise the masses cannot buy as much as they do before the rise in prices and obviously less goods are required in the market. The total consumption of cloth under those circumstances would have certainly been much less than 3,467 million yards of cloth. As a direct consequence of protection, the price of cloth would have naturally risen and the demand for cloth would have been decreased. Rise in prices is inherent in tariffs and they, therefore, cannot increase the consumption of commodities, but, on the contrary, result in decreasing it. By raising the price of commodities tariffs in effect, reduce the purchasing power of the population. It is not necessary to emphasise how absurd it is to indulge in the belief that the remedy which decreases the purchasing power of the masses is likely to be efficacious in solving economic crisis. It is also unnecessary to repeat at length the arguments to show how tariffs only result in deepening the crisis and the industrialists are charmed with them as they render it possible for them to shift the crushing load of trade depression to the heads of the workers.

I want the readers to grasp the full significance of the demand for protection of the industrialists and those who support them in their demand in its nakedness. The misery of the toiling millions in the country baffles all description. I do not at all take into consideration the possibility of the industrialists raising the prices of cloth enormously for fulfilling their desire for profits, but will base my observations on the assumption that they will not utilise this opportunity beyond the advantage which protection naturally concedes. The readers can have some rough idea of the wretched condition of the masses by glancing at the following table which gives the figures of mill-cloth available for consumption per individual per year in the country since 1913-14:—

Figures of mill-cloth available for consumption per individual per year:—

Year.	Per Capita (Yards).
1913-14	12.93
1914-15	10.64
1915-16	10.47
1916-17	9.65
1917-18	8.84
1918-19	7.33
1919-20	7.41
1920-21	8.85
1921-22	7.94
1922-23	9.45
1923-24	9.32
1924-25	10.84
1925-26	9.85
1926-27	11.34
1927-28	12.33
1928-29	10.82
1929-30	12.60
1930-31	9.04
1931-32	9.84

The remedy of tariffs means in simple terms that those who approve of it desire that the vast mass of population in the country may not have even that much rag of cloth to cover their bodies which at present they can afford to have. Is there any one who dares to suggest that what they have is enough? The demand, therefore, amounts to this that the number of naked people in the country may increase and those who have just enough to cover their bodies may reduce it to the minimum and may rest content with only a piece of loin coth. Can we conceive a more preposterous and inhuman proposal? These considerations may not deter those who advocate that the sole aim and object of production of commodities is not the economic welfare of the community but the earning of

(Continued On Page 7)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

PHILLIPINES AND AMERICA.

The "Leader" of Allahabad welcomes the amended Phillipine Independence Bill which, in its earlier form, was rejected by the Phillipine Legislature because the U.S.A. had retained therein the option of maintaining certain military and naval bases in the islands. Our contemporary goes on to pay a tribute to President Roosevelt's declaration in that connection as worthy of the great republic "which was established as a result of a glorious struggle for freedom and independence." Our contemporary then deplores the contrast between American and British diplomacy and concludes with the warning that continued domination over India will "react disastrously on the free institutions of Britain itself through the growing influence of the autocrats."

MORAL FOR CO-OPERATIONISTS.

We agree with all that, but the story of the Phillipines has a moral for a certain class of Indian patriots also. As the "Leader" admits, the new Bill was amended because the leaders of the Islands rejected it in its original form. British domination of India will certainly demoralize Britain but what we are more deeply concerned with is our own duty which cannot be performed by acceptance of a mongrel Constitution—even though under protest—and defeatist advocacy of co-operation. We are, of course, referring to men like Mr. Srinivasa Sastri and the Aga Khan with his "humble" colleagues of the Joint Memorandum. The "Leader's" genuine opposition to the White Paper is well-known. But our contemporary would do an infinitely greater service if it could persuade the distinguished Co-operationists to look at the proposed constitution from its point of view and also in the manner of the Phillipines.

KIDWAI ON HUNGER-STRIKE?

What are the true facts about the reported hunger-strike of Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai in the Rai Bareilly Jail in U.P.? Mr. Kidwai is said to have gone on hunger-strike as a protest against alleged ill-treatment. But the authorities, so far from meeting his grievances, propose, it is reported, to launch a case against him for breach of discipline and to ask for permission to reduce him to class "C". Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai is used to the rigours of jail life and would not, therefore, be tempted to starve himself without good reason. An inquiry into his case is urgently called for. Mr. Kidwai is one of the most prominent Congressmen in U.P. and the public is naturally keenly interested in his case. We do not know whether the U.P. Government will respond to the requirements of the case, but it is as much in their own interest as in that of Mr. Kidwai to do so. For some time past that province had not been enjoying an enviable reputation as regards the treatment of political prisoners. A few months ago there were hunger strikes by "politicals" in a number of jails. And the record of the Rai Bareilly jail is also not free from serious complaints.

CORPORATION & THE JOBLESS

The demands urged by the Unemployed Workers' League will make the Mayor and Members of the Bombay Corporation gape and gasp for breath. They have never heard of such things. And yet the League asks for nothing that is not a common feature of elementary public duties in "civilised" countries. Even in Britain, which provides this country with precepts in profusion and precedents when convenient, unemployment relief is always a vital issue of life and death for Government and public institutions. Here, unfortunately, they have, let us repeat, "never heard of such a thing in all our lives." This shows the magnitude of apathy which has been the lot of a poor and helpless India. But that apart, we seriously suggest to the Corporation to do something for the unemployed. It cannot do much. The unemployed as a body of human beings possessing rights, must, we admit, appear to the Corporation to be an utterly unfamiliar phenomenon and a shocking surprise. But the children deserve immediate consideration. Will the Mayor do his duty by them at least?

SWADESHI IN GERMANY

It is indicative of the emphasis laid by the Nazi leaders of Germany on the need for cultivating the spirit of Swadeshi in the land that the newspapers in the Fatherland, and in particular the "Frankfuerter Zeitung" and the "Berliner Tageblatt," devote special attention to the provision of exhaustive accounts of German industrial development. In mail week the "Berliner Tageblatt" publishes a supplement illustrating the varied manufacturing activities of Saxony. There are also articles on the development of the toy manufacturing industry and the handicrafts which still flourish in the peasants' homes. The Chief Director of the Committee for Agricultural Development in Saxony contributes an article which gives a graphic account of the steps taken to improve the condition of the farmers, who were far more severely affected, as an aftermath of the war and the continued depression, than any other class of German workers. This Press activity in Germany to make the citizens of the Fatherland realise what a variety of commodities the country can produce should be an object lesson to India.

SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE.

The report on the operation of the Opium Department for the year ending September 30, 1933, contains many statistical tables about opium but does not contain one on the actual consumption of the drug in the country during the year. But from the fact that the net profits of the department in the year were Rs. 54 lakhs as against 60 lakhs in the previous year, it may be presumed that there was a fair drop in the consumption of the drug in the country. It should be noted, however, that the decrease was caused chiefly by the reduction in the exports of opium in keeping with the policy of the Government of India to close down the export trade by the end of 1935. It is a humane policy, forced upon the Government by international opinion. But it is most significant that the Government are not yet prepared to follow a similar policy in India itself.

Press Views

"Chronicle" Case

Mr. K. R. Gandre was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for reproducing in the "Bombay Chronicle" from the "Hindu," Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramyya's statement which he filed during the course of his trial at Masulipatam in an action against him for picketing. On an appeal to the High Court, the sentence has been 'reduced' to one month's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000, in default three months' further imprisonment. Is this to be regarded as reduction of the original sentence? We would like to see a journalist or printer in India who regards simple imprisonment more hard to bear than to part with Rs. 2,000, which indeed he must beg or borrow, in most cases. We do not know what relative values legal theory attaches to imprisonment and fine. Is it not further surprising, that newspapers in Madras from one of which the "Chronicle" borrowed the objectionable matter are left free and the "Chronicle" is persecuted for having done propaganda on behalf of the Congress? And this when the "Chronicle" was from day-to-day preaching the withdrawal of civil disobedience.—"Mahratta."

The Governor at the Salvation Army: "I am glad to hear that you have obtained from Government a grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,000. ....."

Didn't he know?

But then, it is of the essence of charity that what the right hand does the left hand should not be aware of. Or shall it be 'vice versa'?

* * * *

An Englishman, Mr. G.C. Dunning of the Society of Antiquaries, has discovered proof that cannibalism was practised in England within the Christian era. We are convinced.

And no proof is needed for the transition to hannibalism.

* * * *

The "Leader" says that "the great republic"—America—"was established as a result of a glorious struggle for freedom and independence."

Et to Brute!

* * * *

Vigilant watch-dogs they are. We mean the Sind Executive.

The Governor went duckshooting. They arrested and detained Congressmen.

Rajendra Babu raised a Bihar Relief Fund with the connivance of the Government. They would prepare a confidential list of subscribers.

A journalist publishes articles on Congress activities—which may mean anything—and is "intimately connected" with an ex-political convict. They have demanded a security of Rs. 500 from him.

Another editor visited a friend in another town. But at midnight he was visited by a posse of police who took our sleepy confrere to visit the Police Station not to offer him a comfortable bed there, but to send him back to his host.

All this clearly shows that the Executive, in addition to being vigilant watchdogs, are also doing their little bit to prove the case for the separation of Sind not only from Bombay, but from the rest of the world.

* * * *

The annual general meeting of the J.N. Petit Library is reported to have been dissolved as a result of noisy interruptions.

They were evidently clearing the precincts of unuttered noise accumulated during a year of silent reading.

* * * *

"MILESTONE IN INDIAN ART

MENAKA TO PRESENT CLASSICAL INDIAN BALLET FOR FIRST TIME."

Judgment reserved, until after we have seen Menaka and read Atiya Begam Sahiba.

* * * *

"The Governor of Madras presided yesterday over the Executive Committee meeting of the Society for the Preservation of Wild Life."

The agenda did not include consideration of a certain hideous grimacing anthropoid which His Excellency would, we suppose, more than preserve—pace the Rt. Hon'ble S. Srinivasa Sastri.

* * * *

The representatives of the Unemployed Workers of Bombay are, we regret to observe, over-confident in their suggestions to the Corporation, although it's a case of being genuinely misled.

True that a large number of Corporators etc. have graduated with distinction in the British Aristocratic Social Institution of running Charity Bazars and fetes for the benefit of the lower orders. True, also that "Slumming" is, in order of progress, the next important social function. But what these representatives demand is more than "slumming."

* * * *

Modern Wooer: "May I attend your wedding?"

She: "Why, I'm not even engaged!"

He: "Oh, as bridegroom, I mean."

Prof. Wirt's Life Threatened

"Silly Charges" Of Overthrow Of Social Order

WASHINGTON, March 28.

Communists and Nazis' "Alice-in-wonderland" is among the origins to which members of the Congress attribute that charges were made by Prof. Wirt.

Mr. Rainey decided that the charges were too silly for investigation by the Department of Justice, and the resolution demanding congressional investigation was referred to House rules committee, which will decide action to-day.

Meanwhile Prof. Wirt has received a letter threatening death.

PREPOSTEROUS AND FANTASTIC.

It will be recalled that "Preposterous," "ridiculous" and "fantastic" were a few of the epithets applied by members of the Congress to the statement of Professor W. A. Wirt, a leading educationist.

He stated he was informed by members of President Roosevelt's Brain Trust that they were aiming at the overthrow of the existing social order and replace it with communism, using the President in the role of a Kerensky.

Prof. Wirt is adamant in his refusal to disclose the identity of his informants.

The House of Representatives next week wil discuss the resolution calling for investigation into the purposes of the Brain Trust.—Reuter.

AMERICA TO INCREASE HER NAVY

But Roosevelt Tells The World He Favours Limitation

WASHINGTON, March 27.

In a memorandum attached to the Vinson Bill President Roosevelt makes it clear that the Bill merely approves of buiding the navy up to treaty limits, but does not order ships to be built.

The President says it will continue to be the policy of the administration to favour the continued limitation of naval armaments.

"It is my personal hope that the Naval Conference to be held in 1935 will extend all the existing limitations and agree to further reductions".—Reuter.

U. S. MINISTER TO FREE STATE

WASHINGTON, March 27.

The State Department announces that Mr. McDowell was expected to present his credentials to the Governor-General in the customary manner.

He merely paid to-day the usual official call to Mr. de Valera as Foreign Minister and left with him the usual duplicate credentials which were addressed to "King George the Fifth, the Defender of the Faith".—Reuter.

ROOSEVELT EXERCISES VETO

Independent Offices Appropriations Bill Exceeds Budget

WASHINGTON, March 27.

The first use of the Presidential veto on major legislation occurred to-day when President Roosevelt vetoed the Independent Offices Appropriations Bill, on the ground that it contained increased war allowances to war veterans and Government employees which exceed his budget estimate by dollar 228,000,000.—Reuter.

WHY ANGLO-INDIAN IS SUPERIOR TO INDIAN

Indian Judge's Amazing Dictum

AGRA, March 28.

"Other things being equal, an Anglo-Indian is more respectable than an Indian because he is closely related to the ruling race, while an Indian is after all member of a subject race. A member of the ruling race has in all countries and at all times been treating socially more respectable than the member of the subject race. If a member of a ruling race treats an Indian with some show of equality it is because the former is courteous and not because the latter has a right to be so treated. The defendants may not like this observation but the fact has to be told in this case and for this reason Mr. Ellis deserves more damages, when he is assaulted by an Indian, than when he is assaulted by an Anglo-Indian or any European."

With these remarks, Mr. Raghu Nath Prasad Trivedi Sub-Judge of Agra, awarded a sum of Rs 155 to Mr. Ellis as damages for assault.

It will be remembered that there was a quarrel between Mr. Fred Ellis and Mr. B. D. Gupta, both members of the Agra Cantonment Board, in a meeting of the sub-committee which led to criminal litigation between the parties.

Mr. Ellis has filed 2 civil suits against Mr. Gupta one claiming damages for malicious prosecution and the other claiming damages for assault. In the latter suit the learned Judge has discussed the status of the plaintiff in assessing the amount of damages to which he is entitled, and has made the above remarks. —United Press.

ITALIAN LINER ABLAZE

Gale Fans Fire Which Causes Huge Damage

(Special Cable)

TRIESTE, March 28.

Gale fanned the fire which broke out in the Cosulich liner "Martha Washington" now being repaired on drydock. The fire spread rapidly, 30 cabins, the main hall and the upper deck being involved. The estimated damage is a million lire.

RELEASE HIM.

NEW DELHI. Mar. 28.

The Delhi Matri Mandal has passed a resolution requesting Government to release Obedidulla Khan who is at present hunger-striking in the Multan jail.—A. P.

NO HOPE OF MODIFICATIONS

Marquis Of Zetland And Communal Award

NEW DELHI. Mar. 28.

The "United Press" is reliably informed that a distinguished representative of Bengal on Parliamentary Joint Committee has recently received letter from the Marquis of Zetland saying that he had now given up all hopes about securing modification of the Communal Award as desired by the Hindus in view of the ever-increasing volume of opposition in England and in India.—(United Press).

Lucknow, Mar. 28.—Mr. H. Bomford, C.I.E., I.C.S., has assumed charge as Chief Secretary, U. P. Government, relieving Mr. J. M. Clay who has proceeded on leave.—A. P.

MUSLIMS' PART IN FUTURE INDIA

Immense Opportunities For Them, Says Sir W. Milne

LONDON, March 27.

Sir Wardlaw Milne in an address at the London Mosque on the occasion of Id-ul-Azha expressed the opiion that it was difficult to overestimate the part which Muslims could play in India, but their progress in some respects lagged behind.

It was all the more necessary that they should prepare themselves for the immense opportunities that are likely to be available.

The speaker added that it would be a good step if as the result of the present constitutional inquiry the goal of Indian political agitation changed from the endeavour to wrest fresh concessions from the British Parliament into better government, and the reconciliation of all parties.

India was unable to stand still, and must advance on lines which would bring her more in touch with the rest of the world.

PURCHASE OF CODEX SINAITICUS

Public Response For Subscriptions Is Very Encouraging

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, March 27.

Public response to the appeal to subscribe £50,000 towards the acquisition of the Codex Sinaiticus has been so good, that an invitation is about to be launced to subscribe the remaining half of the purchase price which the Government have paid.

LADY CHESNEY DIES AT AGE OF 97

She Was Present At Rurki During Indian Mutiny

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, March 27.

The death has occurred at the age of 97 of Lady Chesney, widow of General Sir George Chesney.

She was at Rurki during the Mutiny while her husband was Brigade-Major in the Royal Engineers at the time of the Siege of Delhi.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S WORK

"Times" Pays Tribute

LONDON, March 28.

"There is no doubt about the care, critical detachment and the desire for first-hand information that is shown by all members of the Select Committee throughout the arduous months", declares "The Times." It adds: "Greatest importance, at least the greatest interest is bound to attach to the conclusions of those who hitherto had known the subject the least."

The influence of men like Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Derby, both good Conservatives, certainly will not be negligible, and those who are convinced of the general wisdom of the Governments policy may well hope they too are convinced by now of such essentials as hopelessness in the practice of combining Provincial Autonomy with the rigid centre.

There is also the hope they will not shrink from pressing for desirable and less fundamental changes in such spheres as police, franchise and the size of the Central Legislature.

Central Legislature. In any case, (here is a point that the Conservative Meeting may well take to heart), it is quite certain that already some changes there will be. This is emphatically no more rubber stamp committee.

The meeting of the Conservative Central Council, to-day would be prudent to keep India remote from party business. Nothing has happened to provide material for a useful debate and the prospect of another and real meeting at which there will be something to discuss is assured.—Reuter.

MOVE TO CHECK BOMB OUTRAGES IN SPAIN

Military Tribunal Will Deal With Offenders

(SPECIAL CABLE.-

MADRID, March 27.

In view of the recent bomb outrages in Barcelona and Saragossa, the Home Secretary is preparing a Bill with the object of placing the jurisdiction for murders, hold-ups and bomb-throwing, under a military tribunal.

HAKODATE DEATH ROLL

HAKODATE, March 28.

The death-roll of last week's fire is now 1,878 and is expected to exceed by 2,000.

Loss property is estimated at 150,000,000 yen.—Reuter.

POPE RECEIVES INDIAN PILGRIMS

Blessings Bestowed On Visitors And Their Relatives In India

VATICAN CITY, March 27.

The Pope received in audience Indian pilgrims. Father Franklin, the custodian of the remains of Saint Francis Xavier in Goa, presented a silver replica of the urn in which the remains are kept.

The Pope who thanked the pilgrims and expressed joy at seeing the biggest pilgrimage from India, gave them a medal of Don Bosco, the founder of the Salesians, who will be canonised on April 1 and blessed them and their relations in India.—Reuter.

WHAT IS GERMANY?

(Continued from Page 6.)

what we understood to be geographical Germany, is the almost total abolition of forests, deforestation. When passing to Italy the difference in character between the German Pontafel and the Italian Pontebba will be found to be most striking.

Similar contrasts are to be found on the eastern boundaries of the Reich. Even at a superficial glance the observer's eye will detect the great inferiority of Polish agricultural methods when compared with soil of the same quality on the German side of the boundary. Deforestation is on the Polish side deplorable. When passing through those regions the impartial spectator cannot help gaining the impression as if those decaying forest regions belonged to Polish noblemen who live in Paris in pleasure and luxury, selling from time to time a section of forest whenever further funds are required.

Spirit of Creative Work.

The green well-kept meadow has ever been characteristic of the German agricultural landscape, a circumstance emphasized by the learned Professor Gradmann of Erlangen. Intensivity of methods, strenuous, steady and conscientious productive work marks agriculture in the regions belonging to what we stated to form part of geographical Germany. In the Swiss Alps the indefatigable spirit of creative work was born after centuries of struggle against the forces of nature its rich and abundant fruits; the Alps, formerly the world's terror have in the course of centuries been converted into a real paradise and joyful resort. Resuming the above, we may state that the causality of the German landscape is to be found in men rather than nature, in the conscientiousness of the German farmer rather than in the soil.

Blood Tie.

The strongest tie is to be found apart from the soil in blood. Thus language and cultural traditions form one of the most powerful links binding men together. Lower Austria and Moravia have for centuries been connected and show to this day the same German character in agricultural methods customs and traditions. When Benca Sylvio Picedonodni passed as a papal delegate through Germany, he stated the regions of German character to stretch from Danzig in the north to Laibach in the South.

It may serve usefully to emphasize the distinction between geographical Germany on one side and the political boundaries of the German Empire on the other to make it clear that the faithful observation of this scientific distinction excludes all attempts of expansion beyond the existing frontiers.

German feeling finds its expression in literature throughout geographical Germany. Thus the Swiss poet Conrad Ferdinand Meyer, loyal as he was as a Swiss citizen, is truly and typically German in spirit. There are, to quote an instance, hardly any more German literary creations than "Hutten's Death". Certain foreign surveys of the German geographical and ethnical problem are inaccurate and arbitrary. Thus Emanuel de Merton states in his "Europe Centrale" very wrongly that German is only spoken within the German Empire whilst in Switzerland, Austria and Alsacehe admits merely the existence of "German dialects." This discrimination is arbitrary and erroneous because numerous dialects spoken in Germany are less pure than the language spoken in the said regions. It would, to quote an analogy, be a very similar procedure if anybody denied for political and ethnical considerations that English is spoken in the United States.

We undoubtedly have such dialect-fluctuations forming a kind of transition between German and the language of the neighbours on the Dutch, Danish and Eastern boundary. In these regions we must distinguish between the current domestic language and the official and literary language.

Thus the domestic language spoken in Masuria in Easter-Prussia is similar to Polish, whilst German is the language used in commerce and that of the Church.

This discrimination between the domestic and literary language has of late caused considerable confusion throughout Europe. Estnish, Lettish, Lithuanian, Cheko slovaque, formerly domestic languages, have since the end of the war become the official and literary languages of newly established States.

The German Empire has its politically defined boundaries whilst geographical Germany will ever continue to exist, independently of political considerations as long as the common tie of soil, language and blood and traditions will bind men living in heterogenious regions, together in close moral and spiritual community.

RESTRICTION OF GERMAN IMPORTS

State Commissars Authorised To Fix Quantity Of Commodities

BERLIN, March 27.

The State Commissars are now authorised to fix the quantities of wool, cotton, bastfibres and base-metals (apart from iron and steel) which may be imported at any given period; also to announce the quantities of raw materials each industry including wool traders are allowed to stock. —Reuter.

Pt. MALAVIYA EN ROUTE TO DELHI

BENARES, Mar. 28.

Pandit Malaviya is leaving for Allahabad to-morrow morning from where he will proceed to Delhi reaching there on March 30 in the morning.—(United Press).

LEAGUE FOOTBALL

LONDON, Mar. 28.

In the first division of League football match Birmingham beat Leicester by 3 goals to 0.—Reuter's Special.

Plight Of Textile Industry

(Continued from Page 6.)

profits and the accumulation of capital by the few industrialists and would even justify the destruction of the necessaries of life for the attainment of their objective from making even more preposterous proposals. But there must be some who support such demands of the industrialists thinking that these are regretable necessities and labouring under the impression that the only alternative to them would be that most of us would have to go naked. I would like to appeal to them to consider whether it is reasonable to suppose that in a country in which within a quarter of a century astounding progress in the method of production of cloth has taken place and the potential capacity for producing cloth has increased enormously, the only alternative to protection can possibly be all people going without cloth.

CONTRADICTIONS

Capitalism is a medley of conflicting interests. Only a brief reference will show the contradiction that will arise out of the policy of protection. If Japan is hit by protection, the Japanese industrialists will surely retaliate and there is another set of capitalists who deal in cotton and will be howling hoarsely as being hit by trade.

The fact that the remedies of wage reduction and tariff walls which are perpetually suggested by the industrialists as solutions for trade depression have been tried and proved unsuccessful a thousand times all over the world is their sufficient condemnation and exposes their worthless character. These remedies only result in rendering a ghastly situation more hideous. It may be asked why do the industrialists embark on a policy which will make matters worse instead of better. The answer is that they are led to adopt that course for the same reason that a dying man will change his medicine in sheer desperation and a drowning man will catch at a straw. These remedies render the lives of millions of men, women, and children more destitute, wretched and miserable. An economic system that flourishes upon the secret mulcting of the masses of mankind and is sustained upon it might be an institution for the benefit of a small class of people but cannot be a system that is reconcilable with the perpetuation of human species upon the face of the earth.

INJUNCTION AGAINST ILLEGAL EXPULSION

High Court Holds Rules Of Natural Justice Were Ignored In Cutchi Dassa Oswal Case

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Rangnekar at the High Court heard the appeal filed by Ratansey Virji and others against the judgment of the late Mr. Justice Mirza who had granted the claim of the plaintiff Meghji Hirji Jangeali for an injunction to restrain the Mahajan of the Cutchi Dassa Osfal caste from acting upon their resolution to excommunicate him.

In appeal, their lordships held that the resolution of excommunication was illegal, and confirmed Mr. Justice Mirza's judgment.

In August 1932, the first respondent (plaintiff) wrote two letters to the third appellant critising the conduct of the 2nd appellant when he was President of the Mahajan or caste-meeting. The third appellant, resenting this, brought the matter before a meeting of the caste which fined the first respondent Rs. 10, and resolved to excommunicate him if the fine was not paid.

JUDGMENT.

In deciding the appeal, their lordships observed that the letters in question were couched in quite courteous terms, and the criticism was not of a serious character, and if the 3rd appellant had been more a man of the world, he would not have troubled much about this criticism. The question for decision was whether the caste proceeded in accordance with its own rules. Rule 8 prescribed a certain mode of procedure in dealing with members who have committed an offence against the caste and were liable to punishment. In this case, certain steps in the procedure were omitted altogether, and the first respondent (plaintiff) did not get a fair hearing. His expulsion, therefore, was not in accordance with an important rule which the Mahajan was bound to obey. As the plaintiff did not get a fair hearing, his expulsion was not in accordance with natural justice. If a caste made certain rules as to the procedure for expelling a member, then the caste must comply with the rules. In this case, the expulsion of the first respondent was carried out in complete disregard of the rules of the caste, and he was entitled to an injunction against the caste or Mahajan. The appeal was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

UPROAR IN TORY PARTY MEETING

(Continued from page 1).

problem was a sectional job. They were bound to press their views on India and would continue to do so. They had a hard and long fight, but they were making progress.

AWAITING GESTURE.

Mr. Churchill proceeded to say that the National Union played an enormous part in the discussion of the Indian problem. If they were to maintain equipoise, judgment and balance, in the matter, it was because the National Union had taken a hand in the discussions.

According to the resolution the matter should be taken for further consideration for what might prove to be a very long time. He pointed out that the resolution did not involve a matter of confidence in the Government. He urged the meeting to secure for the National Union the full liberty. They wanted to prevent any landside on the question of India would assure both the sides that the question should fairly and vigorously be stated. It was necessary to make a warning gesture to Government to go slowly.

Voting on both the resolutions and the amendment by a show of hands was so close that the Chairman, Miss Regina Evans, announced that a ballot would be taken.

ENCOURAGING AND STIMULATING.

The amendment was defeated by 419 to 314 votes and the resolution was carried by a show of hands amid applause.

Mr. Churchill interviewed by Reuter regarded the vote as an encouraging and stimulating sign. It would certainly make them redouble their efforts.

Mr. Churchill further pointed out that a year ago, their supporters numbered only one-third, whereas to-day the turnover of 60 votes would have given them a majority. The result showed the steady growth of opinion in their favour in the Conservative Party.

The other resolutions on India were not proceeded with.—Reuter.

INSULL FOR RUMANIA?

(Special Cable)

ISTANBUL, March 28.

"The Maiotis" with Mr. Samuel Insull aboard traversed the Dardanelles. It is understood his destination is Rumania.

COMMUNAL CLASH IN S. INDIAN VILLAGE

NADYAL, March 28

A Hindu-Muslim clash is reported to have taken place yesterday at Atmakur (Kurnool District). The District Magistrate has rushed to the village.

Details are lacking.—A. P.

BURMA RICE IN INDIAN MARKET

NEW DELHI, March 28.

It is understood that the Executive Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce has disallowed the resolution suggested for inclusion in the agenda by the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce urging that preference should be given to Burma rice in the Indian market.

Mr. Ganga Singh, M.L.C., a representative of the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce who has arrived here, has represented to the Executive Committee to reconsider their decision and include the resolution for discussion by the Federation.—A. P.

MENINGITIS IN MADRAS

MADRAS, March 28.

A fatal case of meningitis has been reported in Madras. A boy residing in George Town, was found to have developed the disease and was immediately sent to hospital, where he died last night. The fever lasted only for eight hours.

The health authorities are investigating the case.—A. P.

GRAND REDUCTIONS IN KHADI

COMMENCING FROM 1st April to 15th April, 1934

Our Offer During The Forthcoming

NATIONAL WEEK

(1) On every purchase of KHADI 6 1/4 per cent less.
(2) In PURE KASHMIRI WOOLLEN KHADI 12 1/2 per cent to 25 per cent reduction.
(3) On SILK VARIETIES 12 1/2 per cent less.
(4) On PARTICULAR KHADI VARIETIES: 4 annas to 8 annas less per rupee.

DON'T MISS THIS UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

Fay a visit and make your selections.

(1) A.I.S.A. SALES DEPOT.
KHADI BHANDAR
396, Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY 2.

(2) KHADI DYEING AND PRINTING WORKS,
KHADI SHOP
Chandaramji Girls High School Buildings,
Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY 4

Readers' Views

Lokamanya Tilak Statue At Chowpatty

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—This statue, it seems, is not being washed for several days, and, as the dung of the birds, which occasionally resort to it, disfigure the same, it is desirable that the Statue should be given a wash daily, either by means of water or wet cloth, in order to create a good impression on the visitors and to serve the purpose for which it is erected.

Will, therefore, the authorities concerned see that a man is engaged to do this important piece of work daily and oblige?—Yours etc.,

"VISITOR."

Wanted A Constructive Programme

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Speaking of only one of the several important advantages of a comprehensive constructive programme on a nation-wide scale, I shall say that with so many large and small amounts frequently bequeathed for charitable purposes a large number of which are not utilized in as organised a maner as it would be possible with such an organisation as the aforesaid, it would not be at all difficult satisfactorily to cope with the disasters like the recent earthquake besides other important national requirements which occur every now and then to the great relief of the distressed and to utilizing of the amounts in the most organised manner possible.

In my opinion organisation of the constructive nation-building work is an item of the greatest importance which the country should take up for its political as well as social economic, physical and educational advancement and as a proof of its earnestness and efficiency at the earliest opportunity.—Yours, etc.,

KESHAVJEE RAMJEE LUCKMIDAS

Indian Dairy Products

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The grant sought by the Standing Dairying Committee of the Imperial Council of the Agricultural Research, as is understood from the news-paper reports, for propaganda purposes similar to that of the Empire Marketing Board in England is really a welcome step in the right direction.

There is a vast scope for the development of the Indian dairy industry and if efforts are made by all those directly concerned with this industry, it can be brought to the level of full growth that can be expected from the resources available in India. To achieve this, however, a propaganda on an all-India scale is necessary and all those who are concerned with this industry and trade must co-operate.

Leaving aside the step-motherly attitude of our Government towards Indian industries, there is no other thing that is more responsible for the present state of this industry than the lack of proper co-operation between the persons engaged in this industry. Every trader or manufacturer has the deplorable tendency of looking not beyond the narrow limits of his own business. In fact he has no national viewpoint. And it is here that the drawback of the whole Indian industrial and business problem lies.

Because there is no unity among the traders themselves, unchecked inroads of the imports of not only foreign butter but also artificial substitutes have been possible and the menace has proved now to be so out of control that years of ceaseless efforts will be required to bring the whole matter to its normal course. No amount of propaganda will be too great, therefore, to mend the matters.

It is first necessary to make the people afford to have more milk. Without helping people to improve their condition it will be ludicrous to tell them to "drink more milk."

Will those who are actually engaged in the dairy trade and manufacture wake up both in the interests of their trade and of India and make a combined and ceaseless effort in co-operation with the Standing Dairying Committee to carry on an effective and an all-India propaganda and take the credit of helping a large number of human souls in this country, who depend merely on this business, to make their living—Yours etc.,

N. B. PARULEKAR.

Byculla Bridge, March 24.

Malad Grievances

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The suburbs of Bombay have of late attracted many people from the Bombay city who have settled there. It is but fair that they should expect certain amenities which the existing institutions may afford. Of late Malad (Bombay Suburban District) has grown very much in population and it is high time that the attention of the authorities must centre on the sanitary and hygienic needs of the place if they really do want to remove the congestion in the city proper and make it more attractive. Government have established Notified Area Committees which with their increased revenue are expected to see to these needs of the people. But alas, in Malad that august body does not only tacitly ignore the sanitary and other needs of the people but files all the complaints and representations that it receives.

Malad, which was up to now free from mosquito trouble, has to fight against this new enemy and of late these small insects have grown in such number that the people have been tired of the miserable life that they have to lead and have to pass restless nights. Owing to the existence of this trouble, to which the members of the N. A. C. do not pay any heed inspite of repeated complaints from the villagers, there are many cases of different types of fevers in the village which were unknown before, and those who have recently come down to settle here are now thinking seriously of returning to Bombay. One of the reasons for all these troubles is the existence of a large number of buffalo stables in the very heart of the village the insanitary condition of the drainage and the existence of other mosquito-breeding places. The people have represented to the N. A. C. against this nuisance but they do not pay any heed to this most urgent need.

In order to bring these grievances of the people to the notice of the authorities, recently an House-owners' Association has been started here and this body had sent a very long representation to the N. A. C. but this representation also found its way to the waste paper basket. A request of the house-owners that one or two of their representatives may be allowed to attend the Committee's meetings with a view to watch their proceedings remained unanswered though nearly six months have since elapsed. The affairs of the N. A. C. are going day by day from bad to worse. Will the authorities concerned look into these matters.—Yours, etc.,

A MALAD RESIDENT.

J. N. Petit Institute

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Considerable dissatisfaction and differences seem to prevail between the Trustees and the elected representatives in the Managing Committee of the J. N. Petit Institute—which cannot be deemed complimentary for a public academic institute of a premier city. Under the Trust Deed and the Constitution of the Institute, the Trustees are the ex-officio members of the Managing Committee "with same powers and rights as are bestowed upon the elected members". The Committee consists of the four Trustees, two members nominated by them and six members elected by the general body of members of the Institute. The Trustees are the Trustees of the Land and Buildings and even in their appointment of a new Trustee the approval of the Managing Committee is required as well for the appointment of the office-bearers. The affairs of the Institute under the Constitution are ultimately provided to be administered and managed by the Managing Committee so constituted. Therefore, it would not be correct to represent any extraordinary powers of control and management for the Trustees beyond what is vested equally in other elected members of the Managing Committee which determines the questions by a majority. The Rules and Regulations of the Institute are meant to be followed equally by all and not at the caprice of the office-bearers of the Trustees as complained by the elected members of the Committee. In the last election manifesto of the elected representatives attention is drawn to the long standing grievances against the Trustees and the office-bearers for certain irregularities in matters of procedure and policy in the conduct of the affairs in the Managing Committee. The matter can be well settled with a little give-and-take policy and reasonable compromise with mutual understanding on methods and principles for working in the Managing Committee with closest co-operation and constructive methods between the Trustees, the office-bearers and the nominated and the elected members of the Committee. It might be expedient to form an independent committee of about 12 members or so of an equal number appointed by the trustees and and the general body of altogether independent persons of some standing and commanding confidence, which could go into the grievances of both the sides and suggest some fair and equitable adjustment and agreement for the future working of the institute by the Managing Committee. It should be up to the general members of the Institute to press for an early settlement of the affairs and prevent the Institute being brought, to further public ridicule. A public academic institute of the city cannot afford to be run in this pandemonium manner.—Yours, etc.,

S. S. DUBASH.

SIR M. DADABHOY SPEAKS OUT

Protests Against "Scant Courtesy" Meted Out By Government To Elders In Matter Of Presenting The Finance Bill

NEW DELHI, March 28.

The Finance Bill passed by the Assembly a little before 2 a.m. overnight was laid on the table of the Council of State which met at ten this morning. In suspending the Rules for expediting the Finance Bill the President said that it was with a considerable amount of sorrow and reluctance that he did so. He realised the keen disappointment of Members in not getting full statutory time for the disposal of such an important measure as the Finance Bill. Addressing the Member in charge of the Bill (Mr. J. B. Taylor, Additional Finance Secretary, who took the oath this morning in place of Sir Allan Parsons who is indisposed) the President said "This treatment is scant courtesy to this House which feels disappointed at the Government's policy. (Cheers) A little exercise of discretion in the allocation of work in the other House would have saved the disappointment and inconvenience now felt by the Council. For instance, the Indian Tariff Bill could have waited for some days and precedence ought to have been given to the Finance Bill in which the country is most vitally interested. (Cheers) If this state of affairs is allowed to recur, the Government will have to take the full consequences. (Cheers) I have made these observations with a view to safeguarding the interests and privileges of this House which ought to be given a full opportunity of discussing important measures like the Finance Bill according to Rules and Regulations."

The other member sworn in was Maharajadhiraj of Darbhanga who has been renominated after his recent resignation over the earthquake.

BIHAR SURVEY.

Mr. Hallett, Home Secretary, who returned last night from Patna, in answering Raja Raghunandan Prasad's question, said that the Government was not in a position to estimate even roughly the total cost of reconstruction. One of the main problems in rural areas was the problem of the removal of sand deposits. The Government of Bihar had arranged for a detailed survey, plot by plot, over the whole of the affected area in the districts of Muzaffarpur, Dharbhanga and Champaran. The survey was being conducted over an eighty miles front, starting in the area where the damage was most serious. The survey of the total area was to be completed by May 7. As soon as the survey in any particular area was completed, the Bihar Government had arranged for a second party to come along and distribute relief to cultivators whose lands had been damaged either in the form of gratuitous relief or loans. In rural areas, there was further a very difficult problem which arose out of the possible changes in the levels of land but this problem was also being examined by the Bihar Government and their officers with the same efficiency and thoroughness and promptitude as other problems arising out of the disaster. In urban areas, local officers were confronted with the dual problem of providing temporary and permanent houses for those whose houses had been damaged and destroyed by earthquake. But he was not in a position to give full details of the work that was being done.

The President congratulated Sir Kurma Reddy on his appointment as Law Member of the Madras Government.

COST OF MILITARY AT CHITTAGONG.

Mr. Jagdish Banerjee asked: "Will the Government kindly state the approximate total cost of posting military pickets in Chittagong?"

The Commander-in-Chief: The approximate cost of the military garrison at Chittagong over and above the normal pay etc. of troops amounted to 1.35 lakhs in 1931-32 and 1.09 lakhs in 1932-33. The figures for 1933-34 are not yet available.

Mr. Banerjee: Since when have military pickets been posted at Chittagong and its interior?

The Commander-in-Chief: Since December, 1931.

Mr. Banerjee: What is their strength?

The Commander-in-Chief: One battalion of infantry.

Mr. Banerjee: How long will military pickets remain in Chittagong?

The C.-in-C.: It depends on circumstances.

Mr. Banerjee: Are Government aware that respectable gentlemen of villages Patya and Dhalghat in Chittagong District are sometimes subjected to such indignities as the crossing of tanks by swimming at night at the command of the Chief of military-pickets which pickets often carry on raids at night to track down terrorists?

The C.-in-C.: No.

Mr. Banerjee: Will Government state what steps they propose to take to stop misbehaviour on the part of the military?

The C.-in-C.: Does not arise.

TAYLOR ASSURES.

Mr. Taylor moving the consideration of the Finance Bill referred to the change made in the Tobacco rates and the slight alteration in the rate on book packets in the Assembly.

Referring to the President's observations about rushing the Bill in the Council, Mr. Taylor promised to bring them to the notice of the Government for their careful consideration.

Mr. Mathraprasad Mehrotra, speaking on the Bill, suggested that the Council should assert itself, if it wanted to be shown greater courtesy by the Government.

Sir Fazli Hussain on behalf of his departments said that every attempt would be made to scrutinise all suggestions made by members and adopt them wherever possible.

Mr. Taylor replying to debate affirmed that the Government proposals were intended to broaden the basis of taxation and recast the taxation system on lines which would spread the burden in the fairest way.

The motion for consideration was passed. The Council meets to-morrow at ten in the morning for detailed consideration and passing of the Bill.—A. P.

Rajapur Sanskrit Pathashala

The fourteenth annual report of the Rajapur Sanskrit Pathashala shows an all-round satisfactory progress the institution has been making. During the period under report there were 48 students on the rolls of the Pathashala receiving instruction in its different branches.

In spie of the general depressed conditions everywhere, the institution was able to collect by way of donations, both annual and casual, and interest abut Rs. 2,311 as against the total expenditure of Rs. 2,025. The Pathashala, out of the slender resources at its disposal has been giving either free scholarships or free boarding to sixteen poor and deserving students, which is certainly creditable to the institution. The institution maintains a boarding and lodging house for the students under the supervision of the school authorities.

With a view to impart education in Ayurveda, the school authorities undertook the construction of a new building at a cost of Rs. 7,000 about two years ago. The building is now complete and Ayurveda classes have already been started. The Committee of Management have raised a loan for constructing the building at present. A well-known Bombay merchant and a philanthropist Mr. Keshavrao Gokhale has promised a donation of Rs. 5,000 towards the building, provided the Committee collect a similar amount. So far the Committee have only been able to collect Rs. 1,700 and more funds are imediately needed to enable the Committee to pay off its debts and also to take the advantage of Mr. Gokhale's conditional offer. Public interested in the progress of the above institution are requested to send their contributions to Sjt. P. S. Athalye, Pracharak, Shri Sanskrit Pathashala, Rajapur, (Ratnagiri).

Mr Govind Ramchandra Karode, First Class Magistrate, Murbad, took over charge from Mr. P. K. Kharkar, Resident Magistrate, Kalyan, on leave. The accused pleaded not guilty.

TWINS BORN 60 MILES APART

Mother's Perilous Journey By Land And Sea

The case of a woman who gave birth to twins at places nearly 60 miles part an interval of 48 hours, is to be raised in the House of Commons.

The drama took place in the lonely Western Isles of Scotland, when Mrs. James Molennan gave birth to a child at her home on the tiny island of Scarp, in the Hebrides. She was attended, only by an untrained midwife aged 88.

Next day the midwife decided that the mother should have more skilled attention, and as the result of signalled messages a doctor and a nurse arrived from the island of Harris

The patient was then carried on a stretcher across the island to the sea, taken by boat to Harris, and motored 18 miles over an unfinished road to Rarbert.

The next day she was taken by car to hospital at Stornoway, where she gave birth to a second child three hours after her arrival

The mther has made an excellent recovery.

Mr. T. B. W. Ramsay, Liberal M. P. for the Western Isles, is to raise the matter in the House to illustrate the inadequate transport facilities and lack of trained nusing on the islands off the West Coast of Scotland.

M. C. C. BACK IN ENGLAND

(Special Cable)

PLYMOUTH, March 28.

The M. C. C. arrived aboard "Rawalpindi." Manager Ricketts said that the team was most successful; it has been one of the best in recent years. Everyone played well and the best feelings existed between the English and Indian players. He firmly believed that Indians would improve further in the near future, but was unable to say whether Indian cricket would ever reach the standard of Australian and English cricket. Ricketts said that nobody tried the bodyline bowling in India; may be this was one of the reasons for the success of the tour.

MEDICAL RELIEF IN HIMALAYAN JUNGLES

The Ramakrishna Sevashrama, Shyamala Tal (Atmora Dt. U. P.) is situated in the midst of the deep Himalayan jungles interspersed with groups of hamlets here and there. There are no other means of medical relief within 30 miles from it, and this makes it a unique institution, the extreme necessity and importance of which is self-evident to all. People often come to be treated even making a full day's journey, —and these are mostly extreme and long-suffering cases,—but not being habituated to drugs they recover with astonishing quickness. Moreover, the Sevashrama being located near the trade-route between Thibet and the plains, many Bhutias falling ill in the jungles and at Tanakpur, and being utterly helpless in a strange country, come to the Sevashrama for treatment.

Another distinctive feature of the Sevashrama is the treatment given to dumb animals, such as cows, bullocks and buffaloes, which generally suffer from wounds, worms and foot-and-mouth diseases.

The 19th annual report of the Sevashrama says:—

"It gives us great pleasure to announce that we have been able to pay off the debt of Rs. 179-10-3 of the Building Fund of the Sevashrama which was completed last year. But owing to the prevailing economic depression, the fall in subscriptions greatly hampered our work. We must have to buy at least Rs. 200 worth of medicines and other Hospital requisites this year to carry on the work efficiently. Moreover, a permanent fund of at least Rs. 8,000 is greatly needed to establish the Sevashrama on a sure footing for the future. There is accommodation for 6 indoor patients. The endowment of a bed in memory of a dear dead relative costs Rs. 800 only. We earnestly appeal to our generous readers to enable us to meet the two abovementioned urgent needs."

The total number of patients treated last year was 1,898. The balance in hand at the end of the year was Rs. 132-9-8 only.

Contributions, however small, will be thankfully accepted and asknowledged by Swami Virajaranda, Secretary, the Ramakrishna Sevashrama, Shyamala Tal, P. O. Deori, Dt. Almora, U. P.

In And Around Bombay

(BY OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

Should Patients Be Charged?

Should the patients taking advantage of the municipal dispensaries and hospitals be charged? This question was discussed some time ago in the Municipal Corporation and the city fathers thought it proper not to charge them. This has not satisfied some of the councillors who are private medical practitioners and an attempt has been made to revive the question which will be discussed very shortly. It has been urged by them that the municipal institution.. are primarily meant for the poor for whose benefit municipal hospitals and dispensaries are equipped with costly apparatus and staffed with first-rate members of the medical profession. The municipal dispensaries, it is stated, treat nearly two lakhs of outdoor patients per annum, the cost per head for medicine alone coming to about eight annas. It is, therefore, suggested that a nominal fee should be charged to those outdoor patients who belong to the middle classes and who therefore, can afford to pay and to charge also to the indoor patients a certain fee and maintain more free beds from the fees realised from the paying patients.

Planting Trees

A correspondent writes:—

"The Portuguese Street and Gokhale Road at Dadar have been recently widened, but up to this time no measures seem to have been taken to plant trees by the side of the footpaths thereof as has been done in the case of the Lady Jamshedjee Rd. In these hot days such trees will serve as a boon to the public, as they afford sufficient shade and help to cool and purify the atmosphere.

I, therefore, appeal to the Municipal corporators of the "G" Ward to take up this question and get the necessary sanction to beautify the said street and road at Dadar with shady trees as early as possible.

Hoping that this suggestion will have the desired effect."

These are however, not the only roads which require attention in the direction desired by the correspondent. The Municipal Executive must have a regular plan for beautify all the roads and streets in Bombay.

What Corporation Can Do For The Unemployed

(Continued from Page 1.)

their patience and waiting bring them no result. They have realised the plain truth that things will not improve unless they take them in their own hands. They find that it is the present social structure, the capitalist system of production, which is crushing them under the heavy burden of unemployment and is denying them even the ordinary right of human existence.

But for the alleviation of their present misery, for a slight mitigation of their present sufferings they have every right to look up to the municipality which is charged with the duty of looking after the health, sanitation and well-being of the citizens. The unemployed know how the unemployed in other cities, especially in western countries, approach their local authorities and secured for themselves a few concessions on the strength of their agitation and organisation. The unemployed in the city of Bombay therefore, approach the Municipal Corporation and place before it the following demands which they expect the Municipalityf to grant them immediately:

1. Starting of new public works such as slum clearance, drainage, reclamation, building schemes, etc.

2. Arrangements for free housing by opening up all the untenanted houses to the unemployed without rents, free lighting, etc.

3. Collection of statistics of the unemployed in the city and the establishment of labour exchanges in the cities.

4. Provisions of free travelling in trams, trains, busses.

5. Free feeding of the children of unemployed and provision of free medical treatment.

6. Pressure to be brought upon all the employers of the city to re-open all the closed mills factories in the city.

Starting of a relief fund for the relief of the unemployed.

The unemployed press these demands on the Municipal Corporation and request their elected representatives to secure these demands for them.

TO-DAY'S CORPORATION DEBATE

Admission By Tickets To Gallery

The Municipal Secretary writes:

In connection with the Special Meeting of the Corporation to be held to-day (Thursday), to discuss the question of unemployment in the City, it is hereby notified to the Public and the Press that as the accommodation in the public gallery and the Corporation Hall is strictly limited. His Worship the Mayor has decided "to admit" only 20 members of the public to the gallery and 20 more to a portion of the Corporation Hall "by means of tickets" at the aforesaid meeting. Tickets will be issued to the public only through Councillors by the Municipal Secretary, to-day between 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. (Bombay Time) so far as they may be available.

ADMISSION BY TICKETS.

No member of the public not holding a ticket will be admitted to the meeting.

Unemployed's Demand For Admission To Corporation Hall

A request that they should be accommodated in the Corporation Hall during the debate on the unemployment question at the special meeting of the Corporation on Thursday is contained in a letter just despatched to the Mayor of Bombay over the signature of about 15 unemployed Muslims belonging to the Anjuman Bedariye Mazdur (Union of Unemployment workers).

Another demonstration of unemployed workers is expected to be staged in front of the Corporation Hall on the occasion.

The letter which is written in Urdu declares that the unemployed workers do not expect anything to be gained from the special meeting of the Corporation but they desire to be present in the Hall and hear the debate with a view to see "who are their friends and who are their enemies."

"You claim to be the fathers of the city" the letter adds "but when the unemployed workers led a procession on March 19 to the Corporation Hall with the simple demand "Give us bread or give us work" you drove them away with the help of the police. This is not a new thing to the unemployed workers. In fact they expected this of you. But the day will come when we (workers) will be the judges."

CZAR'S GOLD EASTER EGG AUCTIONED

A gold Easter egg which cost £5,000 to make has been sold by auction at Christie's for £85.

It was once the property of Czar Alexandria III and was presented to him in 1886 by Carl Fagerge, the world famous French goldsmith who designed gold trinkets for the Kings and Qeens of Europe.

The gold shell of the egg is enamelled white, and when a secret spring is touched it opens to disclose a gold yolk.

This, in turn, opens to reveal the figure of a hen moulded in many-coloured tints of gold. Inside the hen is a model of the Imperial crown and inside the crown is a tiny ruby egg.

The Czar was so delighted with the egg that he ordered Faberge to make him one every year so that he could present it to the Czarina on Easter Sunday.

NOTICE ON PUBLIC WOMEN

NEW DELHI, MAR. 28.

Eighty-four public women and as many landlords of houses occupied by the women have been served with notices by the Municipal Committee to show cause why legal proceedings should not be taken against them in view of the Delhi Municipal Committee's declaration in October last that Choori Bazaar and certain other localities are prohibited areas for public women. The landlords served with notices include several well-known citizens.—A. P.

Careless washing

SPOILS CHILDREN'S HAIR

WHEN YOU wash children's hair be careful what you use. Many soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much free alkali, which is very injurious, as it dries the scalp and makes the hair brittle.

The best thing to use is Mulsified cocoanut oil shampoo, for this is pure and entirely greaseless. It is inexpensive, each shampoo costs but a trifle.

Two or three teaspoonfuls of Mulsified is all that is required. Simply moisten the hair with water and rub it in. Mulsified makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, which cleanses thoroughly, and rinses out easily. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and is soft, fresh looking, bright, fluffy, wavy, and easy to manage. Besides, it loosens and takes out every particle of dust, dirt and dandruff.

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THE CALL OF STRICKEN BIHAR

Over 30,000 people had gathered at Dinapore on the 26th instant to hear Gandhiji's appeal on behalf of the sufferers in the earthquake stricken areas of Bihar. On the left is a view of the mammoth gathering and on the right Gandhiji is seen pleading for a silent hearing.

CO-OPERATION IN RELIEF WORKS WONDERS AT CHAPRA

But Problem Will Not Be Solved Without Total Remission Of Chowkidari Tax And Revenue Instalments, Urges Sunderlal

MOTIHARI, March 26.

Pundit Sunderlal writes:—

The promptness with which the leaders of Chapra took to relief work, the readiness with which both the officials and the non-officials in that District co-operated with one another and the systematic way in which they have worked so far, are really admirable and worthy of emulation.

The quake occurred at 2-15 p.m. on the 15th of January. Within 15 minutes Dr. Syed Mahmud, the well-known leader of the place, was seen in company of his workers, moving about in the streets, trying to help the people. Mr. V. K.B. Pillai, I.C.S., the District Magistrate, was simultaneously going about the streets with the same object. Several times did Dr. Mahmud and Mr. Pillai meet each other. Up to 11 o'clock in the night they disposed of six dead and sent about 100 wounded to the hospital.

CO-OPERATION WORKS WONDERS.

More than half of the buildings in the city had either totally collapsed or become useless for habitation. The hospital building itself had been dangerously damaged. Mr. Pillai at once ordered the Zilla School building to be converted into a hospital and Dr. Mahmud's volunteers removed all the patients together with the wounded to the new building.

Somehow the day finished, but before it ended both Dr. Mahmud and Mr. Pillai had realised that in the tremendous task that lay before them they were helpless without each other's co-operation.

It must be said to the credit of Mr. Pillai that the very next morning he personally approached Dr. Mahmud and requested his co-operation. The response was immediate.

JOINT RELIEF.

It is under this Joint Committee that relief work has been going on up till now in Chapra District, where Congress workers and Government officials have been working in hearty co-operation.

As for finances on the very first day, Dr. Mahmud and Mr. Pillai on their joint personal security took a loan of Rs. 1,000 from the Chapra Branch of the Bank of Bihar. Later, both of them sent out telegraphic appeals for help before the inauguration of either the Bihar Central Relief Committee or the Viceroy's Fund. Bombay and Ahmedabad responded to Dr. Mahmud's appeal. Within a few days Rs. 18,000 were collected within the district and Rs. 16,000 came from outside. Since then the Bihar Central Relief Committee has put Rs. 7,000 at Dr. Mahmud's disposal and the District Magistrate has been able to secure Rs. 54,200 from Viceroy's Fund for his district. All the entire amount of Rs. 95,000 is being utilized through the Joint Committee mentioned above.

RIGOUR OF TAX COLLECTION.

But the aspect to which I specially want to draw attention is this: In each of the villages that I visited, I was told that the Chowkidar tax, the Union Board taxes and the land rent were everywhere being realised with the usual rigour. People who have absolutely lost their houses, whose grain stores have been buried in the debris and got mixed up with earth, whose lands too have been partially damaged are being compelled anyhow to pay these taxes.

While one cannot but admire individual administrators like Mr. Pillai, one is forced to feel that the system by which we are governed, is hopelessly wooden. On my return from this tour, Dr. Mahmud told me that the trouble was common all over the district, that the District Magistrate was helpless in the absence of instructions from above.

There have been absolutely no orders for remission. Naturally the zemindar, who knows that he will have to pay full revenue for the year sooner or later, tries his best to squeeze out of the tenant as much as and as soon as he can.

REMISSION IS THE ONLY REMEDY.

As far as I have been able to gather there are only two ways out of the situation: (1) An immediate grant by the Government of India to Bihar Government equal in amount to the sum-total of Chowkidari tax, other similar taxes and the revenue instalments for March 1934 and June 1934, in areas that have been badly affected by the earthquake and (2) An ordinance or ordinances by the Bihar Government remitting all such taxes and revenue instalments, ordering the zemindar not to realise rent for the same period, stopping all further procedure in connection with decrees granted or suits already instituted for arrears of rent and prohibiting the institution of fresh suits for rent for a reasonable time.

Both justice and humanity require that these remedies or any other that may meet the situation should even now be adopted with as little delay as possible.

GOVT'S PLAN FOR RECONSTRUCTION

Measures To Check Profiteering In Building Materials

PATNA, March 27.

Government's measures to check profiteering in buildng materals in the earthquake area were explained by His Excellency the Governor in his opening address to the conference of representatives of principal firms dealing in building materials convened to discuss steps to facilitate the supply of these materials.

His Excellency stated that it was of the first importance that the cost of rebuilding should be kept at a level at which householders could with such help as might be obtained from relief funds undertake the restoration of their homes and it was the business of Government to see that materials were available at a moderate price and their purpose to eliminate as far as possible middlemen not actually necessary for the work of distribution, who merely obtaned supplies in order to resell, them at a profit.

Government were establishing at four principal towns in North Bihar Town engineers each of the standing of the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department. These officers would be in closest touch with rebuilding operations on both municipal and private buildings and be in a position to advise what quantities of material were likely to be required from outside. The proposal was that sufficient agencies for the principal building materials should be established to take orders and arrange adequate supplies at prices definitely fixed by their principals and notified in schedules which would be given the widest publicity.—A. P.

HOW SIND EDITOR WAS HARASSED

Taken To Police Station At Midnight And Then Let Off

KARACHI, March 28.

How the Editor of "'Sind Hindu" a vernacular daily, which was only recently called upon to deposit security, was harassed from one place to another, while he was on a flying visit in different parts of Sind is related in an editorial by him.

He proceeds, "While I was fast asleep in the house of my host in the town of Mehar at midnight there came a posse of Police at the door and calling my host outside enquired of him my whereabouts and put several other questions. But mere enquiries from my host did not satisfy them so I was made to get up and accompany them to the Police station from where I was told to go back."—(United Press).

Arya Yuwak Vyayamshala Celebrations

(From A Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Mar. 28.

The Arya Yuwak Vyayamshala, Karachi, announces that the "annual tournament of Seth Nihal Chand Dhari Ram's Silver Running Cup of Tug-of-War" will be held during the anniversary of the Arya Yuwak Vyayamshala, on 20th, 21st and 22nd April 1934. The competition will be open to all organized teams in Sind and Baluchistan without any distinction of caste and creed, according to the rules of the Institution.

Interested organizations in Sind and Baluchistan are invited to send their names for participation in the said Tournament with a nominal entry fee of Rs. 2 before the 13th of April 1934.

For full particulars please address the Secretary.

MAYOR'S APPEAL

The Mayor of Bombay has issued the following:

The public are hereby informed that the Swastik League of Bombay has been authorized by the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund Committee to collect moneys for being sent to the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund and Babu Rajendra Prasad's Behar Earthquake Relief Fund. As the object is very laudable it is hoped that the public will respond generously to this appeal.

DACOITY CASE JUDGMENT

3 Accused Get 10 Years' R. I. And 1 Acquitted

BARISAL, March 28.

The Special Tribunal delivered judgment to-day in the Agalpasha Dacoity Case, convicting Surendra Nath Sarkhel, Rajendra Chakraverty and Hrishi Kesh Banerjee under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code and sentencing them to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment each.

The fourth accused Jogeshde was acquitted.

It will be recalled that the allegations against them were that they committed dacoities in several places with a view to collecting money in order to save 2 of their friends who have been sentenced to death in connection with the terrorist ourages.—United Press.

Rs. 3,000 NECKLACE STOLEN

KARACHI, March 28.

How a diamond necklace valued at Rs. 3,000 mysteriously disappeared in the presence of a distinguished audience invited at a performance held in honour of the visit of her Excellency Lady Brabourne, is related in a complaint lodged with the Police who are vigorously investigating.

The necklace is stated to be of the daughter of Mrs. Teybji who had to wear it during the performance on the stage. The necklace was placed with other ornaments brought for the show.—United Press.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST

Money-Lender Charged And Bailed Out

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA. March 28.

Dahachand Chhatrabhanji, a local Marwari money-lender, was charged, before Mr. M. B. Kunte, City Magistrate, Thana, with attempting to commit criminal breach of trust and to cheat in respect of ornaments etc., valued at Rs. 1,900, pledged with him by one Ramdin Buran, on February 18 last.

The Thana town police, who arrested the accused on Monday, and subsequently released him on a bail of Rs. 500, have, it is alleged, recovered property worth Rs. 1,550 along with a promissory note for Rs. 1,000 and other documents.

The complainant has cited the following 10 persons as prosecution witnesses:—

Dwarkanath Madhav Nadkarn', pleader, Mahadeo Krishnaji Jadhav, bookseller, Anant Lakshman Pedhankar, stamp vendor, and other seven persons including the postmaster and a clerk in the Collector's office.

MRS. GRUNDY IN CALCUTTA

Men and women students in the University of Calcutta must not act together in dramatic performances. Nor may they be coached by professional actors or actresses. This is the gist of an official circular.

ARRESTED ON ASSAULT CHARGE & BAILED OUT

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, March 28.

On a charge of attempting to cause hurt to Mozes Daniel Bhonkar, a Christian, by hurling a 7-lb. iron weight at him, Nathalal Gokuldas Thakkar, a Hindu employee of a Thana grocer, was arrested by the town police, and subsequently let out on a bail of Rs. 200. He will be charged before the City Magistrate shortly.

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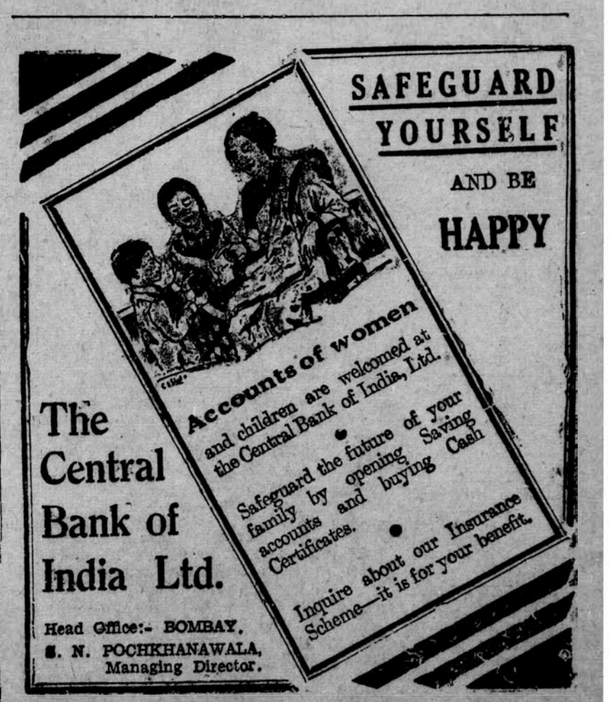
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Latest Commercial News

EXTREME UNCERTAINTY IN COTTON MARKETS

New York Cotton Prices 9 Points Down

EASY TONE IN LONDON GOLD AND SILVER

Chicago Grains Decline On Commission Houses Selling

BOMBAY, March 28

On Wednesday, the sterling dollar and the sterling franc cross rate moved within a narrow range.

NEW YORK COTTON QUIET AND UNCERTAIN

The amendment to the Bankhead Bill to increase the tax against cotton produced in excess of specified quotas had very little effect on cotton prices. The undertone was quiet and uncertain on account of the statement of President Roosevelt that he was committed to definitely regulate exchanges.

LONDON GOLD AND SILVER EASY

London gold was slightly easy and silver also ruled weak with small business.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT FIRM

Liverpool wheat ruled firm but Chicago grains were easy on commission houses selling. Argentine linseed was dull.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES STEADY

The London Stock Exchange ruled with a quiet but favourable tendency while giltedged securities were steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1934)

New York, March 28

Previous closing	11.86
To-day's opening rate	11.83
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing rate	11.77
Difference	—.09
Broach Expectation	Rs. 193-8

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1934)

Liverpool, March 28

Previous closing rate	6.11
To-day's opening rate	6.12
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing rate	6.09
Difference	—.02

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, March 28.

Although the tax increase amendment to the Bankhead Bill raising tax against cotton produced in excess of the specified quotas provided slight encouragement to operators the question of the Government control produced extreme uncertainty in the cotton market. This was further aggravated by a statement of President Roosevelt that he was committed to definite regulation exchanges.

Trading in May began with 5 points lower at 11.83 but on commission houses selling values declined to 11.77. At this level some buying was evidenced and May rose to 11.84. Though there were frequent fluctuations the tendency was quiet.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.77 with a decline of 9 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 28

The following were the opening quotations:—

May	(11.93/11.92) 11.83/11.83
July	(12.04/12.03) 11.95/11.94
October	(12.16/12.14) 12.09/12.08

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, March 28

The following were the rates at 12 15 p m

American March	(6.20) 6.18
American May	(6.18) 6.14
Egyptian March	(8.74) 8.71
Egyptian May	(8.69) 8.65

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, March 28

10-30 p.m.

As the New York cotton market opened with a decline of 3 points and later was reported to be 10 down, Broach A-M was traded in at Rs. 193-8 but afterwards it improved to Rs 193-14 as the New York futures were only 7 down.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, March 27

July	1.55—05
September	1.60—04
December	1.66—04
January	1.67—04

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, March 27

May	0.85 3/8
July	0.85 1/4
September	0.86 3/8

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, March 27

March	50 1/2d.
May	51 3/4d.
July	53 3/4d.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, March 28

Linseed May	6-0-9
Linseed September	6-5-3
Wheat May	3-12-6
Wheat September	3-12-6

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, March 28

Previous closing	5.10
To-day's closing	5.10 7/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, March 28

Previous closing	5.09 13/16
To-day's opening	5.10
To-day's closing	5.10 5/8
Difference	+.00 13/16

FRANC RATE.

London, March 28

Previous closing	77.53
To-day's opening	77.53
To-day's closing	77.59
Difference	+.06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 28

London exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar at 510 which later slightly improved to 510-1/8.

The closing rate was 5.10 5/8

Franc opened at 77.53 and remained steady with minor fluctuations.

The rate finally closed at 77.59

LONDON SILVER

London, March 28

There was small business

	Last Price.	To-day's price.
Spot	20d.	19 7/8d.
Forward	20 1/16d.	19 15/16d

LONDON GOLD.

London, March 28

	Last Price.	To-day's Price.
Gold per ounce	£6-16-3 1/2	£6-16-3

BULLION

London, March 28

Influx (nil)	nil
Withdrawal (nil)	nil
Gold (£6-16-3 1/2)	£6-16-3
Silver (20d.)	19 7/8d.

DISCOUNTS

London, March 28

3 months (15/16 p.c.)	15/16 p.c.
4 months (1 p.c.)	1 p.c.
6 months (1 1/16 p.c.)	1 3/32 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, March 28

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16)	1-6 3/32
Paris on Bombay (5.83 (5.83 3/4)	5.84 5/8
New York on Bombay (38.50)	38.50
Berlin on Bombay (0.96 1/4)	0.96 5/8
London on Milan (59.40)	59.50
London Shanghai (1-4 1/4)	1-4 1/2
London on Kobe (1-2 3/16)	1-2 5/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, March 28

There was very little doing in the local bullion market. Silver opened steady at Rs. 54/13, 60/12 and 60/14 for ready, Chaitra and Vaishakh delivery, but later declined on easy Shanghai advices by about 2 annas. Prices however again improved on steady London cables and closed at opening prices.

Gold opened at steady at Rs. 33/11/9, 33/12 and 33/12/9, for ready, Chaitra and Vaishakh delivery. Very little business passed through and prices moved within very narrow limit and closed steady at opening rates.

The Nandlal Bhandari Mills, Ltd., Indore, have donated Rs. 524/10/ to Babu Rajendra Prasad's Fund in addition to Rs. 1500 to the Viceroy's, thus bringing up their total contribution to over Rs. 2.0 .

The Viceroy's Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund totals Rs. 37,448.77.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, March 28

Liverpool wheat opened firm with July at 54 and October 55-7/8. Appreciable business passed through.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

Chicago, March 28

Prices in the Chicago wheat market declined on commission houses selling and disappointing export enquiry. May was quoted at 85-1/4, July at 84-3/4 and September at 86.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, March 28

Chicago oats also declined on liquidation. May was quoted at 32-5/8, July 33.

Rye was quoted at 49.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Buenos Aires, March 28

The Argentine linseed market was dull with little business passing through. May at noon was quoted at unchanged price 12.18.

LONDON MARKETS

London, March 28

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London market:—

METALS

Tin	(£239) £237 5/8 steady
Lead	(£11 5/8) £11 5/8 steady
Electrolytic Copper	(£35 1/2 to £36) £35 1/4 to £35 3/4
Glasgow Iron	(70) 70

RUBBER

Spot (5 3/16) 5 3/16 paid and buyers April-June (5 11/32) 5 5/16 paid and buyers.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay Mar-April (£10 15/16) £10 15/16 sellers

Linseed Calcutta Mar-April (£10 13/16) £10 13/16

Linseed La Plata Mar-April (£9 3/8) £9 3/8 sellers.

Rapeseed Toria Mar-April (£8 15/16) £8 15/16 sellers.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-1) 1-1

Indian Pekoe higher (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4

Ceylon Pekoe (1-1) 1-1

Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-0 1/2) 2-1

The next sale will take place on April 4.

JUTE

First Market for Continent New Crop March-April (£16) £16

Dundee March (£18 1/4) unquoted.

Ligtning March (£17) unquoted.

JUTE SHARES SLIGHTLY EASIER

CALCUTTA, Mar. 28.

Jute Shares ruled slightly easier due to profit-taking and moderate turnover resulted. Coals were steady and unchanged. Teas were firm. In Miscellaneous Bengal Assam Steamship ordy. and Ind. General Navigation ordy. marked up further while others remained more or less unchanged. Securities were firm. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3½ per cent. New Loan 1947/50 97/11; 4 per cent. Loan 1960/70 102/15 odd lot; 5 per cent. Loan 1945/55 115/4 small lot; 4 per cent. Punjab Bonds 1948 102/4.

Banks:—Central Bank 24.

Railways:—Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur Light 127 small lot.

Cottons:—Dunbar ordy. 117; New Victoria pref. 3/14.

Coals:—Amalgamated 17/6; Burrakur 14/9 small odd lot; New Beerbhoom pref. 12; Pench Valley 36; Raneegunge 41/8.

Jutes:—Alliance pref. 108 ex div; Anglo-India 392 small lot; Auckland ordy. 228/8; Budge Budge 393 small lot; Cheviot 240; Clive 31/8; Dalhousie 388; Fort Gloster 587; Fort William 290 small lots; Gourepore ordy. 460 small lot; Howrah 56/2; Kamarhatty ordy. 560; Lansdowne 121/8 small lot; National 25/12; New Central 395; Nuddea 34; Orient 227; Reliance 79/8; Standard pref. 114 odd lot; Union 470 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone pref. 14/12; Bengal Telephone new issue 15 small odd lot; Jubbulpore electric 10/2 Burn & Co. ordy. 226; Kumardhubi Engineering pref. 72; Triton Insurance 182; Indian Wool products 30/8; Bengal Assam Steamship ordy. 215/8; Calcutta Landing and Shipping 10/12; India General Navigation ordy. 112 small lot; Port Shipping 14/8.

Sugar Shares:—Carew & Co. 17/6; Cawnpore 32/4 small lot, Champaran 22/4; New Savan 13/4; Samastipore 10/4.

Tea Shares:—Central Cachar 85; Dhelakhat 26/4; Tezpore 10 odd lot; Tezpore pref. 12/4.

Debentures:—7 per cent. 1931-51 Chaparan Sugar Mills Debentures 111/8; 7 per cent. 1928/48 Ryam Sugar Debentures 112/8.—A. P.

ABSENCE OF FRESH BUSINESS ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

GILT-EDGED SECURITIES STRONGLY HELD IN VIEW OF EXCELLENT BUDGET PROPOSALS

Short Covering And Speculative Buying In Copper

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, March 28

On the Stock Exchange, greyhound racing shares were adversely affected by Government's New betting Lotteries Bill but despite the absence of much fresh business, the tendency in most other sections was good.

Giltedged securities especially were strongly held in view of excellent budget prospects.

Commodities were mostly quiet owing to the impending holiday coupled with American uncertainties but large turnover in the afternoon of 1,000 tons of copper due to short covering and speculative buying helped to discount the effect of recent German prohibition imports.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, March 28

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £92 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 28

3-30 p.m.

London Stock Exchange markets generally were quiet but the undertone was favourable. Giltedgeds, Indian Loans and Industrials in general were very steady.

BRITISH FUNDS.

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£80 3/8) £80 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103) £103

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£110 7/8) £111

4 per cent Funding Loan (£112 3/8 ex div.) £112 3/8

6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£103 7/8) £104

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£110 7/8) £110 7/8

INDUSTRIALS.

Brazilian Traction (dol 10 7/8) dol. 10 7/8

International Holding (dol 2 1/4) dol 2 1/4

Hydro Electric (dol 6 5/8) dol. 6 5/8

Musical Industries (25-6) 25-6

Princhin John (36-3) 36-5 1/2

Imperial Chemical Ord (37-1 1/2) 37-1 1/2

Woolsworth New Ord (93-4 1/2) 93-1 1/2

Swedish Match (9-0) 9-3

Dunlop Rubber (52-3) 51-9

University Ordinary (23-3) 23-3

Ford Motors (28-9) 28-0

Cables and Wireless (£9 7/8) £10

British American Tobacco (119-4 1/2) 118-9

Camera "A" (£8) £8

Imperial Tobacco Ord (118-9) 119-0

P and O S N Co. Defd (18-1 1/2) 18-1 1/2

Distillers (89-0) 88-9

Bradfords Dyers (14-3) 14-0

British Celonese (14-4 1/2) 14-4 1/2

J and P Coats Ordinary (63-0) 63-0

Courtanks Ordinary (54-1 1/2) 53-9

Fine Cotton Spinners (12-9) 12-0

Wickers Ltd Ordinary (9-7 1/2) 9-6

Inter Nickels (26 1/4) 26 3/8

Bengal Iron and Steel (6-0) 6-0

Tata Iron and Steel (£111) £111

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Mar. 28.

Our Sugar Market ruled steady but quiet throughout the week, offtake being on a moderate scale. It is reported that business of about 1,500 tons March Shipment Java Sugar C.I.F. Verawal and Malbar coast is booked at about Rs. 4/9 to Rs. 4/9/6. on the whole prices declined by about 1 1/2 to 2 annas per cwt. during the week under review. Locally there was small turnover amongst dealers for Ready Steamer and near shipments. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were:—

Java-Ready Rs. 14/6 and Rs. 14/4; February Rs. 4/6/6 and Rs. 4/5; March Rs. 4/6/3 and Rs. 4/5/6; April-May Rs. 4/5/9 and Rs. 4/5/3; July-Sept. Rs. 4/6/6 and Rs. 4/6/6; African-Ready Rs. 14/5 and Rs. 14/4.

Britania/Ready Rs. 16/6 and Rs. 16/5; British/Ready Rs. 14/11 and Rs. 14/10; Swadeshi Sugar Rs. 13/12 to 14/8 and Rs. 13/10 to 14/7.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Java rules stationary at F. 4.15 with small sales for Exports, which limit continues to be 2 annas higher than Bombay parity. London and New York markets ruled easy during the week, prices declining by about 3d. in the former and by about 10 points in the latter.

ARRIVALS

S. S. India arrived during the week with about 750 bags of Java Sugar. Receipts of Deshi Sugars by Rail during the week estimated at about 20,000 bags.

Offtake and Stocks:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 15,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 80,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 14/4 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 4/10 per F.B.H.

Shipment February Rs. 4/5/6 per F.B.H.

Shipment March Rs. 4/5/6 per F.B.H.

Shipment April/May Rs. 4/5/3 F B H

Shipment July/Sept. Rs. 4/6/6 per F.B.H.

African Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 14/4 per cwt.

Britania Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 16/6 per cwt.

British Refined Sugar:—Rs. 14/10 per cwt.

Swadeshi Sugar:—

Narkatiaganj Rs. 14/4 per cwt.

Keshar Sugar Factory Rs. 14/7/6 per cwt.

Sarya Sugar Factory Rs. 14/6 per cwt.

Dourala Sugar Works Rs. 14/5 per cwt.

Pilibhit Mill Rs. 13/10 per cwt.

Cawnpori Gutaia Mill Rs. 20/12 per six mnds.

Tone:—Steady.

INDIAN LOANS

London, March 28

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock	(£79 1/2) £80
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock	(£91 3/4) £92 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock	1950/55 (£111 1/4) £111 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock	1958/68 (£113) £113
4 1/2 per cent New Indian	1948/58 (£105 3/4) £105 3/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian	(1954/59) (1 3/4 premium) 1 1/2 premium
5 per cent Indian	1942/47 (£111 3/4) £111 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/65 (£111) £111

TEA SHARES

Assam Company	(28-9) 29-0
Dorun Tea	(55-7 1/2) 55-7 1/2
Empire of India and Ceylon	(37-6) 37-9

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (12-0) 12-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber	(19-6) 19-6
Gula Kelampong	(19-4 1/2) 19-4 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust	(27-6) 27-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrog	(61-10 1/2) 61-10 1/2
Burma Corporation	(14-0) 14-0
Rio Tintos	(£18) £18 1/4
East Rand Proprietary	(45-9) 45-9
Rand Mines	(131-3) 130-0

OIL SHARES

Venezuela	(36-3) 35-7 1/2
Anglo-Persian	(48-9) 48-1 1/2
Burma Oil	(92-6) 91-10 1/2
Mexican Eagle	(10-1 1/2) 10-0
Shell Transport	(51-3) 51-3
Royal Dutch	(£21 5/8) £21 1/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, March 28

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchanges:

General Motors (dol 36 1/2) dol 36 3/4

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 14) dol 14 1/8

U S Steel Common (unquoted) dol 50 1/8

United States Steel preference (dol 90) unquoted.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY

(In pounds sterling).

During the week ending the 24th March 1934:—

Sterling purchased in India 1,344,000.

Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Paper Currency Reserve in England —3,000,000*

Total —1,666,000.

From 1st April 1934 to 24th March 1934:—

Sterling purchased in India 43,570,000.

Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Paper Currency Reserve in England —3,000,000.

Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from Paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve —7,925,000.

Total 32,665,000.

*Represents transfer from Home Treasury to Paper Currency Reserve in England. The increase of sterling securities in the Paper Currency Reserve was set off by a corresponding cancellation of 'ad hocs.'

ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE CURRENCY DEPT.

On the 22nd March 1934.

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation	1,76,74,42
Reserve Coin and Bullion in India:	
Silver Coin	86,45,70
Gold bullion	41,52,50
Silver bullion	11,39,68
Securities (purchase price) in India	37,36,54

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports

ARRIVALS.

March 28th.

Hesperia, Sorby, Liverpool.

Dara, Beattie, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

March 29th.

Tokiwa Maru, Herosi, Kobe.

Jaladuta, Williams, Karachi.

LOADING.

March 28th.

Steamer Wartenfels for Hamburg.

Steamer Stolzesfel for Hamburg

Steamer Simla for Hamburg.

Steamer Varela for Busrah.

Steamer Bankura for Busrah.

Steamer Mooltan for London.

Steamer Takliwa for Durban.

Steamer Nawab for Rangoon.

Steamer Toyama Maru for Kobe

S S Hesperia:—The J F Coy's steamer Hesperia arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Dara:—The T M Coy's steamer Dara, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta with ballast.

S S Tokiwa Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tokiwa Maru, will sail to-day for Kobe, with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

S S Jaladuta:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jaladuta will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Mar. 28.

S S Tokiwa Maru, Agents, N. Y. Kaisha Ltd., from Yokohama.—110 cases cotton and rayon; 10 cases silk yarn; 310 cases silk goods.

From Nagoya.—455 cases cotton shirtings; 50 cases clocks; 190 cases glassware; 310 cases porcelain ware.

From Tokyo.—107 rails copper wire; 80 cases cotton yarn.

From Osaka.—70 cases cotton piecegoods; 90 cases rayon and cotton mixed piecegoods; 60 cases cycle and parts; 44 cases rayon piecegoods; 120 cases rayon yarn; 870 cases glassware; 144 cases cotton yarn; 290 cases cotton shirtings; 251 cases silk yarn; 350 kgs. lead; 710 drums paint; 131 drums dyes; 200 drums coal pitch; 415 bundles brassware.

From Kobe.—45 cases silk; 10 cases silk yarn; 150 cases silk shirtings; 718 cases straw boards; 25 cases umbrella goods; 50 cases celluloid goods; 935 cases cotton piecegoods; 209 cases glassware 35 cases old furniture; 20 cases rayon piecegoods; 15 cases cotton yarn; 66 cases cotton remnants; 30 cases rayon and cotton mixed goods; 347 cases cotton and art silk mixed shirtings.

From Cerrs Azul.—79 bales cotton.

From Callas.—95 bales cotton.

From Moji.—73 bundles brass ware; 400 cases glassware; 340 bags soda ash; 420 bales straw boards.

From Shanghai.—315 bales cotton yarn; 175 cases antimony regular; 193 bags beans.

From Hongkong.—150 bags sugar candy; 40 cases preserves.

From Canton.—50 bags sugar candy.

From Singapore.—50 cases powdered milk.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, March 28.

S S Nardana, for London:—58 bags turmeric, R S Tata & Co; 700 bags linseed oil cakes and 256 bags groundnuts, Strauss & Co; 52 bags buffalo fleshings, N Ageria and Sons.

For Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp:—60 bales hemp, M Nissim.

S S Stolzenfels, for Hamburg:—392 bags bones, B Ardeshir & Co; 50 bales hemp, D Anandji.

For Antwerp:—51 bales hemp, D Anandji.

S S City of Cairo, for Liverpool: 25 bales wool raw, Ralli Bros; 111 bales hemp, T Dawoodbhai; 287 bags cotton thread waste, B Mahasukhram & Co; 110 bags kang grain, K Devji & Bros.

For Manchester:—75 drums castor oil and 54 drums groundnut oil, Svastika Oil Mills, Ltd; 100 bls. cotton waste, P Desai & Co; 38 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas & Co; 50 bales cotton thread waste, B Mahasukhram & Co; 200 bales cotton thread waste, V A Save; 508 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 419 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co; 34 bales cotton thread waste; V P Maskai.

For Birkenhead:—1000 tons manganese ore, J Finlay and Co.

S S City of Guildford, for Liverpool:—51 bales hemp, D Anandji.

For Glasgow:—100 bales hemp, D Anandji; 700 bags linseed oil cakes, M Hoosen & Sons; 679 bgs. linseed oil cakes, Ralli Bros; 50 bags hemp, B Premji & Co; 45 bales cotton yarn, Swan Mills Ltd; 1325 bags groundnut oil cakes, K Devchand & Co.

For Barcelona:—115 bales cotton waste, S Trikamlal & Co; 300 bales cotton raw, B Mavji & Co; 25 bales cotton thread waste, V A Save.

S S Durenda, for Middlesbro:—1000 tons manganese ore, J Finlay & Co.

S S Tuscania, for New York:—200 bales cotton waste, B Karsondas & Co.

For Montreal:—15 bales woollen rugs, Cox & Kings Ltd.

S S Tokiwa Maru, for Shanbhai:—300 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

S S Mirzapore, for Kobe:—80 bales cotton raw, Breul & Co; 51 bales cotton raw, N Fatehally & Co.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

S S Yehemi Maru, for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw, H Nensey & Co; 100 bales cotton raw, S Karamshi & Co; 200 bales cotton raw, Breul & Co; 400 bales cotton raw, Kotak & Co; 200 bales cotton raw, B Maheshwari; 200 bales cotton raw, N Nagshi & Co; 200 bales cotton raw, A Khimji & Co; 200 bales cotton raw, G Dossa & Co; 300 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd; 56 bales cotton raw, M Amersey & Co.

For Shanghai:—8 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co; 2000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha, Ltd.

For Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton raw, M Amersey & Co.

S S Liverpool Maru, for Osaka:—50 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Nagasaki:—500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Yokkalchi:—150 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Yokohama:—100 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 600 bales cotton raw, A Khimji & Co; 100 bales cotton raw, N Manilal & Co; 100 bales cotton raw, S Karamshi & Co; 100 bales cotton raw, Nissho Co., Ltd; 100 bales cotton raw, Breul & Co; 400 bales cotton raw. Kotak & Co; 400 bales cotton raw, N Nagshi & Co; 351 bales cotton cotton raw, Bombay Co. Ltd; 100 bales cotton raw, G Dossa & Co; 400 bales cotton raw, N Fatehally.

For Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw Langley and Co; 100 bales cotton raw, B Maheshwari; 311 bales cotton raw, M Amersey and Co.

S S Dalmore, for Capetown:—20223 bags flex seed, Ralli Bros.

"Messrs. Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co.'s s.s. "City of Worcester" left New York on 18th March with General cargo for Bombay, Cochin, Colombo, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta. She is expected to arrive in Bombay on 25th April, and sail again on 30th April for Cochin, Colombo, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta.

INDIAN COTTON CO., LTD.

Directors Look For Trade Revival

The 48th ordinary general meeting of the Indian Cotton Co., Ltd. was held on Wednesday. Mr. M. N. Pochkhanawala presiding. The directors' report for 30th September 1933 stated:—

The Company made a profit of Rs. 14,098-9-1 in the year under report and after deducting the same from the debit balance of last year of Rs. 76,039-6-4. The Profit and Loss A/c shows a debit balance of Rs. 61,940-13-3 to be carried forward to next year.

The Cotton Season for 1932-33 showed very little improvement in trade as well as in the volume of crop. The world-wide trade depression continued during the year under report. Your Company's working however during the year under report shows some improvement and your Directors hope that with the revival of better trade conditions, the Company's business will have better prospects.

The report was adopted. Mr. A. M. Kajiji and Mr. M. N. Pochkhanawala were re-elected directors for the ensuing year.

NEW BERAR CO., LTD.

The 60th ordinary general meeting of the New Berar Co., Ltd. was held on Wednesday, Mr. M. N. Pochkhanawala presiding.

The directors report for the year ending 30th September 1933 stated:—

The Company made a profit of Rs. 3,066-0-1 in the year under report and after deducting the same from the debit balance of the last year of Rs. 66,315-12-5 the Profit and Loss A/c shows a debit balance of Rs. 63,249-12-4 to be carried forward to next year.

The report was adopted. Mr. A. M. Kajiji and Mr. M. N. Pochkhanawala were re-elected directors for the ensuing year.

Trading Regulations Unnerve Bulls

HEAVY LONG LIQUIDATION IN NEW YORK COTTON

Operators Hesitant

ALL MARKETS UNSETTLED

Bombay, March 28.

On Tuesday the New York cotton futures market was nervous and irregular owing to lack of confidence Prices declined on long liquidation The proposed regulation to control trading in stocks and commodity exchanges caused considerable nervousness among operators and speculative long interest was being liquidated. President Roosevelt has approved the proposed regulations and general feeling has become hesitant. It is difficult to express opinion in view of impending regulations otherwise the technical situation is strengthening. The Bankhead Bill in the present form is constructive but the general sentiment remains uninfluenced owing to the presence of various uncertain factors.

DISTURBING FACTORS

The economic situation in Europe is worsening and general trade reports are unsatisfactory. Counsumption of cotton is decreasing in all countries owing to absence of any demand for cotton goods. The immediate future is uncertain but President Roosevelt will take some steps to check any material decline in prices. The question of silver is the first which will arrest the attention of the Washington administration and in case of need there will be renewed buying of gold and devaluation of dollar.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 6 points with May delivery 11.93. There was heavy long liquidation which resulted in a further decline and May delivery touched the lowest level of the day 11.82, prices showing a net fall of 17 points by noon. In the afternoon there was scattered trade buying which gradually improved prices. The decline recorded during the early part of the day was wiped off and a net rise of 2 points was recorded May delivery reached the highest price 12.01 when there was renewed selling pressure. The market closed easy at a net decline of 13 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices lost 15 points to 12.05c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures was also easy and closed at a decline of 8 to 11 points Spot cotton prices declined 7 points to 12 cents

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points with May 6.11 on Tuesday. It was a market with a pre-Holiday feling with light offerings. Later on there was local speculative long liquidation on reports of possibility of Governmental restriction in trading with American commodity markets. The Holiday feeling with light offerings. market closed quiet at a net decline of 9 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 4 points to 6.50d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian coton futures market was easy with increased selling pressure. Prices closed at a decline of 7 to 5 points with March 4.92, May 4.92 and July 4.90d.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures ring was quiet but steady with scattered selling. Sakels futures closed at a decline of 1 to 9 points but spot cotton prices improved 5 points to 8.94d. Uppers futures declined 5 to 6 points with spot cotton prives 3 points lower to 7.02d per lb.

DEPRESSED STATE

Messrs M. & B. Stern state:

All American markets were depressed yesterday by Roosevelt's statement that he is committed to a definite degulation of exchanges in order to curb speculation. Regarding cotton no definite news is to hand though it is reported that Senator Smith is drafting a special Bill

The weakness of Wall Street and Chicago Wheat had a depressing influence on cotton though the decline was checked by the announcement that the Senate has adopted the amendment to the Bankhead Bill raising the tax on cotton produced in excess of the quotas from 50 to 75 per cent of the market value

The Senate has also adopted the amendment limiting the Bankheal Bill to one year.

It may be that the market will ease a little further prior to the holidays but we feel that advantage should be taken of it to effect purchases especially in view of the above amendment to the Bankhead Bill. We prefer purchases in Liverpool around 6.00d.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y.—May Highest 12-01+02 (1-42 p.m.) lowest 11.82—17 (11-51 a.m.)

Liverpool—May Highest 6.19—01 (10-1 a.m.) lowest 6.11—09 (3-45 p.m).

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE SERVICE CABLED:—

America: Cloths quiet, sales below production; dullness due pending Legislation; congestion at finishing plants, order lists running out; activity unchanged; England yarns cloths slow making experiencing difficulty selling current output; Continent Germany favourable. but France and Italy loosing ground.

THEIR NEW YORK FRIENDS CABLED AS UNDER:—

Unsettlement produced all markets by proposed Stock and Grain Exchange regulations unlikely last long, but pronouncedly bullish effect of Bankhead Bill doubtful considering many emasculations.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cable:—

New York—Liquidation caused by prospective legislation regulate Exchanges.

Messrs Chunilal Mehta & Co. We have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

LIVERPOOL.

Roosevelt's apparent intention to impose drastic regulation on stock commodity trading unsetling markets. Trade news continues disappointing.

NEW YORK.

Liquidation absorbed by trade interests. All markets sluggish awaiting outcome pending legislation.

NEW YORK.

Presidential approval drastic security regulation has caused further liquidation. General trade conditions are favourable. Stronger technical position.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, March 27

May 1934	11.86—13
July 1934	12.00—10
October 1934	12.14—09
December 1934	12.26—08
January 1935	12.31—09
Middling Spot	12.05—15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, March 27.

May 1934	11.89—08
July	12.01—09
Middling Spot	12.00—07
New York 10-55 a.m.—	
May 1934	12.89
July 1934	12.00
October 1934	12.13
New York Noon Call—	
May 1934	11.83
July 1934	11.96
October 1934	12.09

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, March 27.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	15,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Days' Exports to the Continent	23,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, March 27.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations	To-day's Price.
March 1934		6.13—09
April 1934		6.11—10
May 1934	6.18	6.11—09
June 1934		6.09—09
July 1934	6.16	6.08—09
August 1934		6.07—09
September 1934		6.07—09
October 1934		6.06—09
November 1934		6.06—09
December 1934		6.07—09
January 1935		6.07—09
February 1935		6.08—09
March 1935		6.09—09
Middling Spot		6.50—04

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, March 27.

BROACH :—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.72
Fine (Good Staple)	4.87
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.02
OOMRA :—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.90
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.05
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.20
BENGAL :—	
Good	3.56
Fine	3.66
Superfine	3.76
SCINDE :—	
Good	3.66
Fine	3.76
Superfine	3.86

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Mar. 28.

3 1/2 p.c. C P. N Sett	88 5 6
3 1/2 p.c. G P N Cash	88 6 0
4 p.c. 1960/70 Cash	102 15 0
4 p.c 1960/70 Sett	103 0 0
5 p.c. 1945/55 Sett	114 15 0
5 p.c. 1945/55 Cash	115 0 0
TAX FREE	
4 p.c. 1953/63 Mysore	102 5 0
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	114 8 0
5 1/2 p.c 1938 Mysore	109 4 0
6 1/2 p.c. 1935 B D L	105 10 0
3 1/2 p.c. 1947/50 Cash	97 9 0
4 p.c. 1934/37 Cash	100 10 0
4 p.c. 1943 Cash	103 0 0
4 1/2 p.c. 1934 Cash	100 12 0
4 1/2 p.c. 1955/60 Cash	108 0 0
5 p.c. 1939/44 Cash	107 5 0
5 p.c. 1940/43 Cash	107 13 0
5 p.c. 1935 Cash	103 5 0
5 1/2 p.c. 1938/40 Cash	108 0 0
6 1/2 p.c. 1935 A B Cash	105 3 0
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)	
4 p.c. B P T 1974	97 0 0
4 p.c. M Deb 1974	96 4 6
5 p.c. M Deb 1959	107 4 0
6 p.c. M Deb 1954	118 12 0
6 p.c K P T 1956	118 12 0
6 1/2 p.c. B I T 1937	108 0 0

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 88/7/6 and ruled quiet on long liquidation.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, March 27.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
March 1934	8.66
May 1934	8.61
July 1934	8.60
October 1934	8.30
November 1934	8.40
December 1934	8.33
F. G. F. Spot	8.94

LONDON METALS.
London, March 27

Copper Brazieri	44
Yellow Metal	36-3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	14-7/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	16
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	242

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, March 27.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, March/April sellers 17/6

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, March/April sellers 17/6.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, March/April sellers 21/3.

SEEDS.
London, March 27

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, March/April sellers £9-5-0.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, March April sellers £8-18-9.

LINSEED.
London, March 27.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) per ton, March/April sellers £10-16-3.

Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. Hull per ton, March/April sellers £9-7-6.

Linseed Bombay, (London) Hull per ton, March/April sellers £10-18 9.

LINSEED OILS.
London, March 27

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., April sellers £17/10-1/2.

Linseed Oils Naked London per cwt, May/Aug. sellers £18/4-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, March 27.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed ll-5-3/16 sellers.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, March 27.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-15/16 per cent to 0-15/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1-1/16 per cent. to 1-1/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' market Loan 0-7/8 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, March 27

T. T. London on —	
Berlin	12.85
Amsterdam	7.57-3/4
Brussels	21.88-1/2
Madrid	37.40
Milan	59.37
Berne	15.79-1/2
Paris	77.53
Prague	122.75
T. T. London on New York Closing Cross rate	5.09-13/16

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
London, March 27

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 26 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt. Mar/Apl. nominal 6/10-1/2.

C. & F. Bombay per cwt. Mar/Apl. sellers 6/7-1/2.

C. & F. Karachi per cwt., Mar/Apl. sellers 6/7-1/2

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.
London, March 27.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-5/16.

LONDON SILVER.
London, March 27

Silver.—Very small Business

Spot	20
Forward	20-1/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, March 27.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. 26/10-3-1/2.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Mar. 27.

Messrs. Batliwala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol
Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c. P.A.	18
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	10
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P	21
Electric Bond Common	17
Electric Bond dol 5 Pfd.	45
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	52
Consolidated Gas	3
American Tel & Tel	118
Western Union Telg.	53
Radio Corp.	7
Chesapeake & Ohio	44
New York Central	34 3/4
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	28
Erie R. R.	21
Pennsylvania R R.	33
Union Pacific R R.	123
Great North Pfd.	27
National Dairy	15
Hiram Walker	41

HALF HOLIDAY IN COTTON

The local cotton market will close at 3 p.m. on Thursday the 29th inst. being a Hindu Holiday.

Distillers Seagram	17
Amr. Tobacco B	63
Dupont	94
Switzerland 5 1/2 p.c. 1946	166 1/4
Bethelehem Steel	39
United States Steel	50
American Smelting	41
Int. Nickel of Canada	27
Anaconda Copper Mining	14 1/8
Kennecott Copper	18
Cerro de Pasco Copper	32
International Harvestor	41
General Motors	36 3/4
Packard Motor	5
General Electric	21
Mid. Con. Petroleum	12
Atlantic Refining	30
Socony	16
Plymouth Oil	14
American Radiator	14
Chase Bank	25 3/4
National City Bank	27
Sun Life of Canada	475
National Distillers	28
Celanese Corporation of Am	36
Remington Rand	12
General Foods	63

Market unfavourably affected by President's message urging stringent Stock Exchange regulations. Market too uncertain to advise.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, March 27

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	138
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-1/2
National Bank of India	50 3/8
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	112-3/8 ex-d
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	103
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	65-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	79-7/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	92
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	111-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	80-3/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952.	103-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	110-7/8

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Mar. 28

Broach A/May Op. 197 1/2; Highest 197 1/2; Lowest 197; Closing 197 1/2

Broach J/Aug. Op. 202 1/2; Highest 202 1/2; Lowest 202; Closing 202 1/2.

Oomra May Op. 171 1/2; Highest 172 1/4; Lowest 171 1/2; Closing 172 1/4.

Oomra July Op 173 1/2; Highest 174 1/2; Lowest 173 1/2; Closing 174 1/2

Bengal May Op 132 1/2; Highest 132 1/2; Lowest 132 1/2; Closing 132 1/2.

Bengal July Op 135 1/2; Highest 135 1/2; Lowest 135 1/2; Closing 135 1/2.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May Rs. 2½

Teji-Mandi for Broach J/Aug Rs. 18

PIECEGOODS QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Mar. 23.

	Rs. a. p.
Grey Unbleached.—	
Longcloth (S. quality) per lb	0 10 6
Longcloth (Standard quality)	0 10 0
Shirtings	0 9 6
Dhoties (upto 1" nakhi border)	0 10 6
Drills	0 8 6
Domestics	0 10 0
Domestics	0 10 0
Salita	0 9 9
Chadars	0 10 0
White Bleached.—	
Longcloth per piece	11 0 0
Dyed Goods.—	
Dyed Longcloth (black	6 9 9
Fancy Goods.—	
Susi, Grey Weft	1 11 0
Susi, Check	2 1 0
Susi Check	2 4 0
Sholapur Coating	6 10 0
Sholapur Coating	5 8 0
Yarns.—	
4s Bump (nominal) per lb.	0 3 3
6½s All Waste	0 4 0
8½s	0 5 0
10½s	0 5 3
12½s	0 5 9
16s	0 6 3
20s	0 7 0
24s	0 7 3
32s	0 9 3
40s	0 12 0

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, March 28

B C Rate T T D D 1/6

LONDON—

Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/16 to 15 April.

Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 April-May

Banks selling T T 1/6 June-July.

Banks buying T T 1/6 3/32

Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8

Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 March-April.

Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 1/6 5/32 May-June.

NEW YORK—

B C Rate T T 263

Banks selling T T 261

Banks buying T T 260

PARIS—

Banks selling D D 580

Banks buying D D 587

AMSTERDAM—

Banks selling D D 56 1/2

JAPAN—

Banks selling T T 78 3/4

Banks buying 60 Days 77 1/2

HONGKONG—

Banks selling D D 1.1 1/4

SHANGHAI—

Banks selling D D 90 3/4

SINGAPORE—

Banks selling D D 156 3/4

JAVA—

Banks selling D D 56 1/4

BERLIN—

Banks selling D D 95 1/2

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 5.10 27th inst.

Shanghai/London 1/4 3/16 28th inst

Japan/London 1/2 3/16 28th inst

London/Paris 77.50 27th inst.

London/Belgium 21.87 27th inst.

London/Switzerland 15.80 27th inst

London/Italy 59.37 27th inst.

London/Berlin 12.85 27th inst.

London/Stockholm 19.39 27th inst.

London/New York 5.10 27th inst.

Amsterdam/London 7.57 3/4 27th inst

Java/London 7.53 1/2 27th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm

Gold £6-16-5 26th inst. £6-16-3 1/2 27th inst

Silver London Ready 20 26th inst. 20 27th inst.

Silver London Forward 20 1/16 26th inst. 20 1/16 27th inst.

Silver New York Ready 45 7/8 26th inst. 45 1/2 27th inst.

London Discounts 3 mos 15/16 p.c. 26th inst. 15/16 p.c. 27th inst.

London Discounts 6 mos 1 1/8 p.c. 26th inst. 1 1/8 p.c. 27th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.

Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.

Money:—Call 2 p.c.

3 Mos 2 p.c.

6 Mos. 2 p.c.

Tone:—Firm

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Mar. 28.

T. T. on London.—

Previous closing	1.4 1/4
To-day's opening	1.4 3/16
To-day's closing	1.4 1/8

Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Straddle Differences

New York—Liverpool:—Liverpool New York May 110 at Corss Rate 5.10.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A/May 196—Liverpool May 6.10 Rs. 69 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A/May 196—New York May 11.86 Rs 62 1/2 at Cross Rate 5.10

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria Mar. 27.

SAKELS.—	
May	16.36+.36
July	16.40+.35
November	16.16+.25
January	16.16+.23
ASHMOUNI.—	
April	12.19+.08
October	22.33+.11
December	12.38+.11

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Mar. 28

The local silver and gold markets ruled easy to-day on increased selling pressure. Shanghai T. T. on London closed easy to-day at 1.4 1/8. Prices for silver opened to-day at Rs. 60/15 and declined to Rs. 60/10 on nervous liquidation. At the decline there was some scattered covering which rallied prices to Rs 60/13. Gold prices opened to-day at Rs 33/12 and eased off to Rs. 33/11/6 owing to absence of easy support.

Ready silver	54	15 0
April settlement	60	13 0
May settlement	60	15 0
Ready gold	33	11 6
April settlement	33	11 6
May settlement	33	11 9

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Mar. 27.

Spot Silver	45 3/8—.1/4c.
March delivery	45.45—.40c.
May delivery	45.65—.37c.

Tone:—Barely steady.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS
Bombay, March 28

Khandesh	655 bales.
Central India	831 bales.
Barsi-Nugger	150 bales.
Berar	539 bales.
Central Provinces	114 bales.
Dhollera	152 bales.
N W. Provinces	2 bales.
Rajputana	75 bales.
Sind-Punjab	1,705 bales.
Broach	1,680 bales.
Compta-Dharwar	76 bales.
Western-Northerns	28 bales.
Tinnivelly and Cambodia	100 bales.
East Africans	247 bales.
Total Cotton	6,354 bales.
Wheat	13,066 cwts.
Linseed	53,347 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,985 cwts.
Gingellyseed	5,451 cwts.
Poppyseed	649 cwts.
Groundnuts	30,622 cwts.
Castorseeds	23,768 cwts.
Rice	35,263 cwts.
Myrabollams	9,155 cwts.
Cottonseed	9,943 cwts.
Mowraseed	18 cwts.
Gram	1,262 cwts.
Joowar	2,036 cwts.
Barley	51 cwts.
Bajree	1,060 cwts.
Coal	3,998 cwts.

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, Mar. 28.

The local Share Bazar was open today for one hour only owing to Jain Holiday. Owing to weakness of raw cotton prices there was increased long liquidation in Mill shares. Owing to absence of any demand mill shares decline while other shares fluctuated within a narrow range. Business was limited in view of holidays there was less inclination to operate. The Share Bazar will remain open to-morrow and then will remain closed for Easter Holidays

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Mar. 28.

B Dyeing 758, 750, 752
Century 213, 211, 213, 212
Nagpur 248, 247, 250, 247
New Great 123, 119/6
Swadeshi 180, 177, 178, 177
Kohinoor 128/2, 127, 128, 127
Tata S. Ord. 55/8, 55/14
Tata S. Dfds. 203, 206
Tata Hydro 142/3, 141/9
Tata Power 982, 980, 986
Andhra Ord. 1373, 1375, 1371, 1374
B Burma 401, 402, 400/10
I. Cement 372, 371, 373
Bundi 28/2
B. Steam 271, 270
Colaba 73/2
Tram 141, 140/15

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, March 28.

	Rs. as
100 Ahm. Advance	280
500 Bom. Cotton	20 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	752/8
250 Bradbury	60 0
100 Century	212/8
100 Central India	247 0
100 Co'aba	73 0
100 Gokak	126/4
100 Crescent	7/4
250 Currim	5 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	401 4
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100 Elphinstone	N 3 8
100 Finlay	68 8
1000 Framji Petit	95 0
1000 Hindustan	1625 0
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Indore	120 0
100 Khatau	55 8
100 Kohinoor	127/8
250 Laxmi	720 0
100 Madnowji	4 0
250 Madras United	65 0
1000 Morarji	350 0
250 Model	46 12
50 Mysore	90 0
200 New Great	119/6
100 Osmanshahi	N60 0
100 Phonix	268 12
25 Sassoon Silk	36 0
1000 Sholapur	2810 0
50 Simplex	74/6
100 Swadeshi	177-8
100 Swan	37 8
25 Tata	9 14
500 Vishnu	1420 0
100 Western	740 0
BANKS	
50-100 Baroda	89 0
25-50 Central	23 14
500 Imperial	1270 0
125-500 Imp. County.	316 4
50-100 India	105 4
5 Union	4-8-6
CEMENTS	
10 Bundi	23 2
70 Gwallor	90 12
250 Indian	273/12
40 Katni Def.	1,222 8
10 Katni Ord	315/10
75 Okha	157 8
10 Punjab	17/12
100 Shahbad	323/2
70 United	83 0
INSURANCE	
15-100 Jupiter	10 8
15-75 New India	29 2
200 Oriental	3790 0
10-100 Vulcan	7 0
ELECTRIC	
100 Ahmedabad Old	143 12
100 Andhra Valley	1373/12
10 Ajmer	7 14
50 Bombay Tram	140/15
100 Bombay Suburban	130 0
10 Broach	11 2
100 Karachi	202 8
100 Poona	187 8
100 Surat	171 4
100 Tata Hydro	141 8
1000 Tata Power	986 4
RAILWAYS	
500 Ahm. Prentej	785 0
100 C. Province	79 3
100 Dhon. Baramati	85 0
100 Gujarat	57 4
100 Mandra Bhon.	79 3
100 Pachora Jamner	78 0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	82 0
500 Tapti Valley	730 0
MININGS	
10 Shivrajpur	16 8
30 Tata Steel Def.	206 4
75 Tata Steel Ord.	55 14
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	192 8
50 Belampur Sugar	186 4
100 Bombay Steam	270 0
125 Bombay Burma	400 10
50 Bombay Burma Contrg	138 12
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	2/9/3
50 Bombay Telephone	88 0
100 Ind. Bleaching	130 0
100 Indian Radio Def	541 4
100 Indian Radio Ord.	476 14
1000 Port Canning	572 8
15 Scindia	9 3
30 Tata Construction	63 0
25 Tata Oil	17 14
PREF SHARES	
7 per cent Andhra Vly.	1222 8
6 per cent Bom. Steam	270 0
7 per cent Bom. Trams (T.F.)	79 8
5 per cent Central India (T.F.)	465 0
7 per cent Katni 1st	123 12
7 per cent. Katni 2nd (TF)	137 8
7½ per cent Punjab Cement	14 0
7 per cent Tata Hydro	123 12

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Mar. 28.

Foliowin a decline of 13 points in New York Cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 196 but the market opened quiet at Rs. 195/8 There was heavy selling by option dealers which depressed prices to a new low level of Rs. 194. At the decline the offering were absorbed by commission houses and later on prices rallied to Rs. 194/8 on cessation of selling and scattered short covering. The undertone of the market was easy.

Liverpool market opened very steady at a rise of 2 points. The local market ruled very steady on higher Liverpool advices and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-May	194/8
Broach J-A	195/8
Oomra May	200/4
Oomra July	170/4
Bengal May	172/8
Bengai July	131
Broach A-M	134

READY COTTON SALES
March 28

51	Oshman Suleman Mandusar	166 1/2
53	Oshman Suleman, Jalna	163
100	Breul and Co., Hansi	139
98	Breul and Co., Telhara	2 on
48	N Rajaram Pandurna	174 1/2
54	Tata Mill Raichur old	164 3/4
200	N Fatehalli, Sindhurni	10 off
130	Viram Ladha Maheji,	156
26	Viram Ladha, Chalisgaon	154
85	Viram Ladha, Dondaicha	171
61	Viram Ladha Pachora	156 1/2
108	Viram Ladha, Chalisgaon	158
100	G Kesha and Co. Manleshwar	173 3/4
190	G G Kesha and Co., Badarpur	10 on
100	N Manilal Badarpur	10 on
100	Breul and Co., Jalgaon	171

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS
Bombay, March 28

	New.	Old.
Bengal Superfine	142/45	.....
Bengal Fine	138/40	.....
Bengal F G	134/36	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine	136/40	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G	134/36	.....
Wardha-Hingt Fine	183/86	.....
Nagpur Savner Fine	183/86	.....
Pundhurna Fine	176/78	.....
Yeotmal Fine	175/77	.....
Arvi Fine	175/77	.....
Ellichpur Fine	175/77	.....
Amraoti-Berar Fine	169/71	.....
Khamgaon Fine	169/71	.....
Mulkapur Fine	163/66	.....
Khandesh Fine	161/65	.....
Jalna/Sailu Fine	163/65	.....
Burwah-Sanavad Fine	172/74	.....
Broach Fine	206/09	.....
Punjab/American	211	.....
Punjab/American mix	202	.....
Cambodia	.....	249
Miraj/Sangli	.....	162/67
Compta Good	.....	167
Jinja	323	.....
Busoga	328	.....
Kampala	330	.....
Manza	316	.....

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS
Bombay, March 28

Receipts into Bombay.

In full-pressed bales.	4 days.	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	655	213,902
Central India	831	157,569
Barsi and Nagpur	150	145,628
Hyderabad Gaorani	.....	37,737
Berar	539	300,564
Central Provinces	114	76,174
Total Oomras	2,289	931,574
Dholera	152	30,283
N W Provinces	2	7,678
Rajputana	75	31,691
Sind-Punjab	1,705	132,220
Broach	1,680	185,197
Coompta and Dharwar	76	10,797
Westerns-Northerns	28	4,641
Cocoanada	.....	.....
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	100	6,190
Persian	.....	1,224
American	.....	23,316
Egyptian and African	247	74,196
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	.....	24
Total	6,354	1,439,031

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY
1st Sep to 22nd Mar

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday.	This year
Europe	688	248,239
Japan and China	6,230	351,787
Coast Ports	.....	9,617
Up-country by Rail	.....	69,301
Afloat in harbour for Europe		
China and Japan	.....	21,910
Total	6,918	700,854

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, March 28

M G—

Bengal U P sup 141; fine 137; F G 134; good 129

Rajputana sup 141; fine 137; F G 134; good 129

Oomra No. 3 extra superfine 175; sup 172; fine 170; F G 167

C P No. 1 extra superfine 188; sup 185; fine 183; F G 180

C P No. 2 extra superfine 181; sup 178; fine 176; F G 173

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales—

Receipts to date 27-3-34	1933-34 6758000
1932-33 7501000	
Receipts yesterday 27-3-34	1933-34 15000
1932-33 21000	
Exports to date 27-3-34	1933-34 6077000
1932-33 6096000	
Stock at Ports 23-3-34	1933-34 3180000
1932-33 4420000	
Stock at Interior Towns 23-3-34	1933-34
1673000 1932-33 1903000	
Stock at Liverpool 23-3-34	1933-34
1053000 1932-33 871000	
Visible Supply 23-3-34	1933-34 ₹397000
1932-33 8937000	
Quantity in Sight 23-3-34	1933-34
10487000 1932-33 11230000	
Quantity out of sight 23-3-34	1933-34
9643000 1932-33 9097000	

BOMBAY SUGAR
Bombay, March 27

Java Ready	14-3-0
February shipment	4-5-9
March shipment	4-5-9
A-M shipment	4-5-6
J-A shipment	4-7-0

7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1257	8
6 p.c. cent Tata Steel 1st	166	14
7-1/2 per cent. Tata Steel 2nd (b)	121	12
6½ per cent Tata Mill (c)	17	4
7 per cent Vishnu	535	0

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1934

Assembly Passes Salt Bill

Bowley-Robertson Report To Be Published In A Fortnight

NEW DELHI, Mar. 28.

The Legislative Assembly reassembled at 11 this morning.

Mr. S. C. Mitra asked whether the Government would consider sympathetically the case of the sufferers in the Postal Department in Bihar regarding the restoration of cut in their pay which had been advocated by postal unions.

Sir Frank Noyce replied that the matter was receiving consideration from the Director-General.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar asked a short notice question whether the Government were now in a position to announce the action they were taking to prevent imported rice causing disturbance in the prices of local rice.

Mr. Bajpai replied, "At the request of the Government of India His Majesty's Government have instructed His Majesty's Ambassadors in Paris and Bangkok to make representation urgently to the Governments concerned that they should take remedial action."

Mr. Pandya: "Will the representation made by the Madras Government be laid on the table."

Mr. Bajpai: "The matter is still under correspondence."

DISCUSS IT IN DELHI CONFERENCE.

Mr. F. E. James suggested that the matter should be discussed at the forthcoming inter-provincial Conference to be held in Delhi when the representatives of Burma and Madras would be present.

SALT BILL DEBATE.

Sir George Schuster moved further consideration of the salt Bill.

Mr. Neogy moved an amendment that the consideration be postponed, so as to give an opportunity for the House to "reconsider the terms of the resolution (dated 1st April, 1931) regarding the distribution of the proceeds of the Additional import duty on foreign salt in the light of action taken by the Government of India and the provincial Governments under that." Mr. Neogy explained how at the time of enacting the Salt Bill the Government got the resolution passed by the Assembly by outlining the method of distributing the proceeds of the duty. Firstly, it was laid down that the Government of India would devote a portion of the duty for the development of Northern India sources, but the Government had failed in this respect, as was clear from the report of the Central Board of Revenue and the replies given by the Government to the questions put in the Assembly.

The resolution wanted that provincial Governments should also investigate the possibility of producing salt to meet their demands. Bombay and the United Provinces Governments, although they benefitted the least from the duty carried out certain investigations but the Bengal and the Bihar Government did nothing beyond swelling their balances. In a letter to the Government of India the Bengal Government even claimed freedom to utilise the duty "In a way most advantageous to the people of Bengal."

MOTION WITHDRAWN.

Sir George Schuster pointed out that the Bill itself must be passed before March 31st, as otherwise a fresh Bill would have to be introduced. He agreed with Mr. Neogy that the terms of the resolution should be discussed by the House. He was prepared, therefore, to do his best to allot time for discussion on Mr. Neogy's motion before the end of the session, and hoped that there would be no charge against the Government that they were bringing it at the fag-end of the session.

Mr. Neogy withdrew his motion in order to allow the passage of the Bill.

DAS'S SUGGESTION.

During the consideration of the Bill Mr. B. Das reiterated his suggestion that there should be a standing committee, which should report to the House every year as to the effect of protective measures on the respective industries. He said that he was encouraged in making this suggestion as Sir George Schuster himself had in a way supported it on the previous occasion.

Sir George Schuster said that he felt that this point could be discussed in connection with Mr. Neogy's motion. As for Khewra salt the Finance Member stated that with the fall in the prices of imported salt, the possibility of Khewra salt becoming a commercial proposition had been very much diminished.

The Finance Member promised to forward copies of the debate to the Government of Bengal. As for the suggestion of Mr. Das, he promised to consult the Commerce Member, but could not definitely say, whether there could be a standing committee to report on the effect of each tariff measure.

KEEP MONEY BACK.

Mr. S.C. Mitra suggested to the Finance Member not to distribute the money collected under the Bill, until Mr. Neogy's motion was disposed of.

Mr. S.C. Sen expressed desire to see Bengal regain the position of manufacturing her own salt. If the Bengal Government persisted in its apathy towards the manufacture of salt, then the Central Government should undertake the work.

Mr. Maswood Ahmad expressed fear that, as a result of the passage of the Bill the price of salt would increase in India.

Mr. Azharali, Haji Abdullah Haroon and Mr. Gayaprasad Singh also took part in the debate.

TREAT IT AS FOREIGN SALT.

Mr. Sullivan said that the industry should be given adequate protection and not kept under suspense, with the continual risk of protection being withdrawn when the Bill came before them next year. They should give protection at least for three years. Karachi had already invested Rs. 25 lakhs in the development of the salt industry. Aden manufacturers seemed to control the prices. However, if Aden was separated from India then her exports to India should be treated as foreign imports.

The House agreed to take the Bill into consideration.

LIVERPOOL PREFERENCE.

Mr. Morgan moved that Liverpool be permitted to import, free of the additional customs duty, salt not exceeding 50,000 tons a year.

The House then agreed to the policy of India for Britain and Britain for India, and that the two countries must stand together.

Mr. Mahapatra opposed the amendment.

Sir George Schuster said that an isolated proposition of this kind was inadmissible at a time when they were thinking of entering into definite trade relationship with the United Kingdom. If British authorities thought that manufacturers of salt should have preferential treatment that could be considered as part of a general discussion, in which a number of questions would arise. He must, therefore, oppose the amendment. He added that quite apart from the previous argument he, as at present advised, thought that Mr. Morgan had not established a case even on merits.

Mr. Morgan's amendment was rejected.

The Salt Bill was passed.

ECONOMIC INQUIRY.

Sir George Schuster made a demand for a grant of Rs. 10,000 in respect of the Finance Department.

Mr. Joshi sought information on three points. First, as to when the report of the Economic Enquiry Committee would be published; second, whether Indians associated with the Committee were treated on an equal status with the British experts and third, whether the recommendations of the Committee would be given effect to by the Government. If the recommendations of the Committee were not given effect to and if the report was kept confident, then Mr. Joshi said that he would not support the grant.

Mr. Maswood Ahmed asked whether there would be any further enquiry.

Dr. Ziauddin opposed the grant on the ground of financial stringency.

DEMAND VOTED.

Sir George Schuster replied that the Government would act on the proposals contained in the report, which would be published probably, in a fortnight.

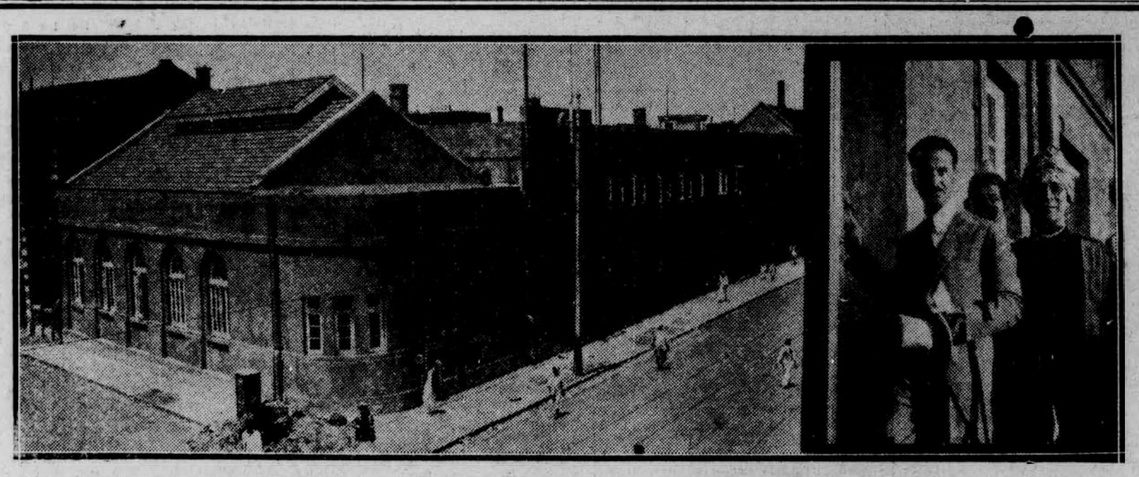
As regards Mr. Joshi's query whether Indians associated with the Committee were given equal status as the British experts, Sir George Schuster wondered at the relevance of the question, when those Indian experts themselves had not raised this issue. The position of the economic experts from England was undoubtedly unquestionable, as they had world-wide reputation to justify their selection for the purpose. The report would merely deal with statistics and organisation for statistical and economic intelligence work by the Government of India. It would suggest the setting up of a certain organisation and the keeping of certain statistical records, as also the undertaking of possibly a very full enquiry on the census of production for the whole of India. That enquiry, if undertaken might be a task that would last for four or five years and would be expensive. He expressed no opinion on merits. It was not probable, said Sir George, that the two British experts would be willing to come out to take part in the larger enquiry of the nature just described. The demand was voted.

GRANT FOR ALIGARH.

When the grant of Rs. 13,000/ to the Aligarh University was asked for, Messrs. Bhupat Singh, Ziauddin and Maswood Ahmad requested Government to make a similar grant to the Benares University, Dr. Ziauddin said in the past the United Provinces Government had accorded two universities the same treatment.

Mr. Bajpai reiterated Government policy of treating Aligarh and Benares Universities alike. He said the Aligarh University was in a very critical position financially, despite considerable economies and Government were merely helping them to tide over the present difficulties. The grant was sanctioned.

Sixteen out of 31 supplementary grants had been sanctioned when the Assembly adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.



The Governor of Bombay performed the opening ceremony of the extension to King Edward Industrial Home of the Salvation Army at Sankli Street on Tuesday evening. (Left) a view of the newly opened extension building. (Right) His Excellency performing the opening ceremony.

BAKR-ID IN BENARES

The Bakr-Id passed off without any serious incident at Benares.

A mild sensation, however, occurred in the City on Tuesday morning at Golaghat on the Ganges over a trivial dispute unconnected with the Bakr-Id.

Bickerings between some Muslim and Hindu boys who were bathing in the river attracted crowds, but the police headed by the City Superintendent rushed to the spot and dispersed them.—A. P.

Dr. Anant H. Pandya, B. E., M. Sc. D. Sc., has very recently returned to India from America after a distinguished career at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass. U. S. A. where he specialised in advanced structural Engineering and won several coveted honours including the Doctorate and was appointed an Honorary Fellow by the Corporation and Faculty of the Institute.

TRANSPORT FACILITIES IN BIHAR

800 Railway Wagons On The Scene

NEW DELHI, March 28.

Sir Guthrie Russel, Chief Commissioner for Railways, returned to New Delhi this morning after a short visit to Bihar. He went over some of the affected areas and at Muzaffarpur had consultations with the Commissioner of the Division, the Agent of the B. N. Railway, Mr. Lall, Director of Industries and other officials and examined the situation with regard to the carriage of Marketing Board Sugar cane to factories for which extensive facilities are now being given by different railways in India.

No less than 800 wagons are moving daily for this purpose of which 300 have been placed by the B. B. & C. I., over 226 by the N. W. R. and a number of wagons by E. I. R. and E B R at the disposal of the Marketing Board.

Sir Gurthrie saw the work of repair of railway line damaged by the earthquake and was impressed by the rapid progress made in this direction. It is expected that repair work will be entirely completed before the monsoon breaks.

In a match under Rugby Northern Union Rules, Rochdale beat Widnes by 13 points to 7.

Britain's surplus revenue over expenditure wth one week of the financial year outstanding now amounts to £28,000,000.

The House of Lords has passed the third reading of the Indian Pay Temporary Abatements Bill.

RECLAIMING JUVENILE WASTES

Governor Pays Tribute To Activities Of Children's Aid Society

The buzz of conversation suddenly subsided when His Excellency Lord Brabourne, who presided over the Seventh Annual Meeting of the Children's Aid Society, rose to address the distinguished gathering assembled in the Durbar Hall of the Town Hall on Wednesnay evenig.

In the course of his speech, His Excellency said:—

I am surprised to learn that the Remand Home has been in existence for less than seven years—surprised and pleased that so much has done in such a short time, for already the Home presents the appearance of an old-established institution with many years of tradition behind it.

It is a matter for gratification that boys who are accustomed to a wild and independent mode of existence and to living by their wits, should, in the short period of remand which averages only 7-8 weeks, so imbibe the spirit and tradition of the Home that they can be allowed to go out unattended.

But perhaps the strongest ground for satisfaction is the confidence which the Home has inspired in parents. Parents of this class are notoriously conservative and extremely suspicious of all institutions, but the reputation which the Home has acquired in its few years of existence is such that these parents are coming forward in increasingly large numbers to seek the advice and assistance of the Juvenile Court and the Children's Home. These points suffice to show how firmly established your Society and your institutions are, and that the record of last year's work, though it has nohing spectacular to show, is something to be proud of.

EXTENSION OF ACTIVITIES

In one sphere the Society has made a definite extension of its activities in the last year, and that is in its assumption of responsibility for the practical work of Bombay Suburban District since October last.

While speaking on this subject I would like to announce that it has been decided to extend the whole of the Children Act to the Dharwar District.

I am also glad to be able to announce that Government have decided to accept the recommendations of the Committee that a Juvenile Branch should be created and placed under the Backward Class Officer. They have also decided that this Officer should be appointed Chief Inspector of certified schools under section 36 of the Bombay Children's Act in place of the Director of Public Instruction, and that control of Reformatory Schools, including that of grants to these schools, should be transferred to him from the Director of Public Instruction. In view of the fact that we are unable to contemplate any proposals at present which will involve extra expenditure, I am afraid this will be as far as we can go at present in implementing the Comittee's recommendations, but I hope you will agree that this is a substantial first step.

MORE ACCOMMODATION FOR JUNIOR SCHOOL

I am glad to know that you are taking action to further one of the recommendations of the Committee of Enquiry, namely, to provide more accommodation for the Junior School by removing the Girl's Remand Home elsewhere. The proposal to establish a separate Home in the neighbouring Rescue Home has just been received by Government with a request for assistance. There has been no time yet to examine the proposal, so I am not in a position to comment on it; but I can assure you that Government will render all the assistance it can in furtherance of this object.

His Excellency then moved that the annual report be adopted.

JUVENILE WASTES.

Mr. Meyer Nissim, seconding the proposal, remarked that as "the child was the father of the man" it was the duty of every citizen of Bombay as well as the Government to see that the children in the city, especially the orphans were properly looked after, so that they might become worthy citizens in the days to come. He deplored the existence of a large number of juvenile wastes carrying on nefarious activities in the city. He appealed to the generous public of Bombay for donations so that this good work might be carried on smoothly, without any let or hindrance.

The motion was unanimously carried.

Proposing the adoption of the annual Statement of Accounts, Sir John Beaumont, Chief Justice of Bombay, said that although he did not know much about accounts, he felt sure that it was satisfactory and beyond criticism. The question of maintaining unwanted children was chiefly a matter, he opined, to be dealt with, by the Government, and it was incumbent upon them to render as much monetary assistance as possible. He hoped that the Government would do their duty, with the active co-operation of the public, by the helpless children of the city.

Mrs. Babsy Sabawala, seconding the motion, urged the necessity of establishing an isolation ward, in view of the sicknesses that children were apt to contract easily in their early age.

VOTE OF THANKS.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas then proposed a hearty vote of thanks to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. He dealt at length on the meritorious services rendered by His Excellency both as the head of the Government and the head of the Society of Bombay.

The meeting then terminated.

BENGALI GIRL MISSING

LAHORE, March 28.

A sensation was caused by the mysterious disappearance of a 10 year old Bengali girl named Gauri Bala a niece of Mr. B. N. Ganguly, Head Draftsman to the Chief Engineer's Office, Public Works Department.

Police are making vigorous inquiries.—United Press.

ARRESTS FOLLOW RIOTING

Four Dead And Thirteen Injured At Trivadi

MADRAS, March 28.

In connection with rioting at Veerasinghampatti near Trivadi resulting in the death of four persons including the Sub-Magistrate of Trivadi, enquiries show that 13 policemen received injuries. The District Superintendent of Police camping in the village arrested a few persons ir this connection.—A.P.

MILITARY GARRISON AT CHITTAGONG

What It Cost The Taxpayer In 1931 And 1932

NEW DELHI, March 28.

The Elders met this morning at 10 a.m. to consider the Finance Bill as passed by the Legislative Assembly last night.

During the interpellation hour, replying to Mr. Jagdish Banerjee as to whether Government had attached any of the moveable property of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for realisation of his income tax dues, which the Pundit had refused to pay, the Hon. Mr. J. B Taylor said that under the provisions of the Income Tax Act he was debarred from disclosing the particulars contained in the proceedings relating to the recovery of income tax demand from Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief told Mr. Banerjee that the approximate cost of the military garrison at Chittagong over and above the normal pay, etc., of troops amounted to Rs. 1.35 lakhs in 1931-32, and 1.09 lakhs in 1932-33.

His Excellency further said that the military pickets were posted at Chittagong since December 1931 and the strength the military pickets was one battalion of infantry.

ALLEGED INDIGNITIES TO GENTLEMEN.

As to how long they will remain at Chittagong depended on the circumstances. The Commander-in-Chief denied that respectable gentlemen of villages of Patya and Dhalghat were sometimes subjected to such indignities as having had to cross tanks by swimming at nights at the command of the Chief of the military pickets who often carry on raids at night to track down the terrorists.

Mr. Stewart informed the same member that Government was not in a position to say as to when the Indo-Japanese agreement will be signed as the drafting was not yet complete.

BRITISH UNITS IN INDIA.

The Commander-in-Chief informed Mr. Raghu Nandan Singh that the number of British units in the Indian army at present was 122 as against 173 in 1914. The British troops are sent back to England after an average period of service of 5 years.

HEALTH OF A M GUPTA.

The Hon. Mr. M. G. Hallett, Secretary to the Home Department, Government of India, informed Mr. Jagdesh Banerjee that the Government had no information regarding the health of Ananda Mohan Gupta of Chittagong, a convict in the Andaman Cellular Jail, but there are standing orders that relatives of any prisoner whose health is giving cause for anxiety should be informed to that effect.

Mr. Hallet admitted that there had been considerable delay in the delivery of letters sent by the prisoners of the Cellular Jail to their relatives. The Government of India are in correspondence with the Government of Bengal with a view to making arrangements to expedite the delivery.

SIR HARRY'S 'NO.'

"No," was the reply give to the question asked by Mr. Banerjee as to whether Sir Harry Haig had held a conference in Calcutta with some Bengal councillors regarding the health of the detenus and supplying information to the relatives of the detenus.—United Press.

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